Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,758—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ..	Rs. 21 Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	W. J Webber......	1st Nov.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR...	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin........	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves............	13th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson ..	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
THAMES.........	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES.........	4206	800	T. J. Alderton....	21st ,,
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO..................	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON..	L. Lemesich...	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey, from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA........	E. Deperis ..	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.............	A. Lussich..	4 000	600	11th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird..........	3,514	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 3rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons on or about TUESDAY, 5th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 20th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
Bombay, 29th October 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Rs	a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut for Pipes	1	4
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	1	4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2	2

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have just received a consignment of DANIEL CRAWFORD'S FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Price Rs. 27 per doz., cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)

Rs. 17-0 per doz., Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BANFF
PURE
HIGHLAND MALT
SCOTCH WHISKY.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

KEMP'S INVALID BRANDY	...	per doz.	Rs.	30	0
I. PRUNIER'S 1 star do.	...	,,	,,	36	0
Do. 2 do. do.	...	,,	,,	42	0
Do. 3 do. do.	...	,,	,,	48	0

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE MODERN
GLASS LEMON SQUEEZER

MADE entirely of Glass it has simply to be placed on a Tumbler and half a Lime or Lemon pressed on it, the Glass ribs of the Squeezer enter into the Pulp, and the Juice passes through the opening to the Tumbler clear and bright.

Price As. 12 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CASCARA LOZENGES,

A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.

'CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

THE BEE.

THE ONE DAY BEE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India; large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

			Cash Price. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw	per box of	100	1	12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw..................	,,	100	1	12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,,	100	1	14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape	,,	100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,,	100	1	14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw..................	,,	100	2	4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape..............................	,,	100	2	2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape.........................	,,	100	3	0

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A most delicious smoke, prepared with the finest Egyptian Tobacco..............................	per box	2 12

CIGARETTES.

			Rs.	a.
Excelsior Brand ....per box	100		2	2

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Co., from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Rs.	a.
Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100	3	8
,, ,, No. 2 ,, ,, ...	3	4
,, ,, No. 3 ,, ,, ...	3	0

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ½ lb. packet.	1	0
Do. do. Virginia Shag do.	1	0
Do. do. Three Castles do.	1	0
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1 lb. box..........................	3	0
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4 oz. pkt.	1	4
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb.	2	8
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.	1	2

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin.........	1	2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2	4

1,000 Havannahs sent duty paid and	free of	all expense	to any address	in England	for	Rs. 125
1,000 Gem Muster	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	105
1,000 Nobles	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	115
1,000 No. 1 Javas	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	142
1,000 ,, 2 ,,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	130
1,000 ,, 3 ,,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do ,,	115

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SULPHONAL-BAYER.

THE new HYPNOTIC, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep, and not acting narcotically.

Per oz. Re. 1-9.

Sulphonal-Bayer Lozenges. Each containing one dose, 15½ grains.

Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PHENACETIN-BAYER.

THE new ANTIPYRETIC and Anti-Neuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Sunstroke, Rheumatism, Whooping Cough, etc.

Per oz. Rs. 2-2.

Phenacetin-Bayer Lozenges. May be had of 4 or 8 grains each. (Dose 4 to 16 grains.)

Per bottle Re. 1.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

A "VERY CHOICE PARCEL." WALKING STICKS. LATEST NOVELTIES.

HOAR & CO.'S SELECTED BALANCED HANDLES.

Kentish Cherry, Kendal Hazel, Ceylon Vines, Black Thorn, Spur Oak, Orange, Olive, Wangee	From Re. 1- 8.
Ash Plants—"Thin and Elastic for Riding".........	From Re. 0-12.
Malacca and Ebony—"Mashers"—Silver mounted	From Rs. 4- 0.
Handsome Silver-mounted Sticks and Canes.........	From Rs. 6- 0.

HOAR & CO., STICK IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

MAGNESIUM

For Instantaneous PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK.
Each Rs. 3-8.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR Photographic Work.

FLASH LAMPS

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR THE
CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES OF

MESSRS. JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, LONDON.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements, producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.

TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOR AND TWO GOLD MEDALS.

THE ROYAL PORTUGUESE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD, 1883.

SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON, 1862. (In addition to the expression of the opinion of the Vice-Chairman of the Musical Judges that "their productions have fixed the attention of the jury by their excellent combination, the perfection of their mechanism and the most satisfactory quality of their tone.")

PARIS, 1867. Medal of Honour.

AMSTERDAM, 1869. Diploma for extraordinary Merit.

PARIS, 1870 and 1874. The Grand Gold Medal of Honour and the Honorary Membership and Diploma of Honour of the Académie Nationale de France.

PHILADELPHIA, 1876. Grand Diploma of Merit, and First Class Medal of Honour.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1877. The Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal.

PARIS, 1878. In addition to the Gold Medal of the National Academy, the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon the founder of the Firm, a distinction never before bestowed on any British Pianoforte Manufacturer.

SYDNEY, 1880. The Special Diploma of Honour and the First Prize Medals both for Grand and Cottage Pianos.

QUEENSLAND, 1881. First Prize Medal.

MELBOURNE, 1882, Two Gold Medals.

NEW ZEALAND 1883. Gold Medal.

In 1883. The founder of the Firm received at Rome the special distinction of Honorary Membership of the Royal Conservatoire of Music.

1884. Received the appointment of Pianoforte Makers to His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

1884. Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal at the Crystal Palace International Exhibition.

CONSIGNMENTS OF THESE CELEBRATED PIANOS ARRIVE REGULARLY
FOR PRICE LIST APPLY TO

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, [illegible] res Bloomsbury London.

FACTS! ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	,,	153
TANDEMS	8	,,	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,
No. 22, Corner Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW CRYSTAL CACTUS SPLENDID TABLE ORNAMENT. In Various Colours and Novel Styles.

From Re. 1 to Rs. 20 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of VENICE," 3,207 Tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 2nd November. The Cabins are on deck amidships, and each contains 2 berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1889.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer MANILLA, Captain A. CRUCIANI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 29th instant and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 29th Oct. 1889.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES,
TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.,
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.

The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

SPECIAL SAFE.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFE. Most secure against Fire and Thieves. Size 31 × 24 × 22. Fitted with Three Drawers and One Cupboard. Each fitted with Spring Lock to shut and Two Distinct Keys, but one MASTER KEY FITTED IN a GOLD RING will OPEN ALL.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
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ESTABLISHED 1847.

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1890

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PRICE LIST of EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

for the SEASON 1889-90.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN AGENCIES.

THE AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE LOAN and GUARANTEE COMPANY, Limited. Incorporated under Act of Parliament, 1874.

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Invested reserve .... 42,730.

Head Offices, Sydney (N.S.W.), corner of York and Market streets.

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This Company is prepared to receive on consignment all descriptions of general merchandise.

Branches and agencies are established throughout the principal cities of each colony, so that every facility is offered for the disposal of merchandise to advantage.

Account sales rendered 30 days after arrival of shipments, and when necessary 50 per cent. of value will be remitted by bank draft immediately after inspection of goods.

Leading lines by steamer for immediate sale may be drawn against 33 per cent. on sight of goods, and having an extensive connexion consigners may rely on quick sales and best marketable prices.

The Company's charges are exceptionally low, owing to goods being wharfed and warehoused on the Company's own premises.

The Company undertake to act as purchasing agents for grain, wool, tallow, hides, skins, bones, horns, and all classes of minerals, and also represent firms as agents for shipping, and arrange the chartering of vessels, &c.

All communications to be addressed to the head office, Sydney, New South Wales.

Letters containing invoices and bills of lading must be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RUSSELL MARSHALL, General Manager.

Note.—The following find ready sale in the Colonies in wholesale parcels :—Paper and paper bags, sperm candles, soda, crystals, salt, all kinds of groceries, drapery, hosiery, matches, bar and rod iron, boiler plates, cast-iron pipes, gas piping, boiler tubes, sheathing felt, roofing felt, boiled and raw oil in drums, white lead, pig iron, sheet lead, cement, galvanized iron, Stockholm tar, manilla rope, foundry coke, druggist's supplies, furniture, tobacco and cigars, wire nails, stationery, printer's ink, boots and shoes, wool-packs, corn sacks, case a/c, bulk ale, plaster of Paris, dried and preserved fruits, fencing wire, octagon steel, malt, slates, earthenware, buggies, ship chandlery, oil-man's stores, &c.

The Company's Monthly Prices Current forwarded regularly to clients upon application.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA ! TEA ! ! from Indian Tea Supply Co.—in ½, 1, 2, and 5 lbs. Tins. Quality guaranteed pure. MORTON, MAJU and Co. Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —MEETINGS of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 and 4-30 p.m., respectively.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a young Lady engaged in teaching during the day, to be had with a family living on the Colaba Causeway. Apply to No. 100, care of this paper.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, most conveniently situated in the centre, being in close proximity to the Bunders and Railway Station. Terms moderate.

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BEE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes in any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

OUR CHEAP PRICES in 'Xmas Cards here created a reguler sensation among Card Dealers. Our Customers rejoice at it. The public wonder at their cheapness. Apply SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA—Rose Pekoe at Re. 1-8, and Flowery Orange Pekoe at Re. 1-4 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by all who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Rs. 20,000, on a valuable landed property, at moderate interest. Invester please address "K.," care of this office.

ENGINEER FOR UP-COUNTRY.—WANTED a thoroghly competent European ENGINEER to erect and work a Cotton Press and Gins up-country. Apply M., care of *Bombay Gazette*, stating age, particulars of service, with copies of testimonials, and salary required.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP ; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED an ENGAGEMENT by a Young Man. Serve throughout. Good references.—Apply "H. B.," care of this paper.

MERCANTILE.—WANTED a SITUATION by a young man as CLERK or GENERAL ASSISTANT. Understands Rice, Cotton, and Jute.—Apply "D. D.," care of this paper.

WANTED—Thirty-horse power CONDENSING ENGINE, with Boiler for driving same ; latter to work up to 80 lbs. pressure. Must be in thorough working order. Address M. C., care of this paper.

WANTED, a small FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for six months, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy. Address "Y. Z.," care of this office.

BROWN & Co., UNDERTAKERS and MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS, &c. Plans of Tombs on application.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for he despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY. Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

TO LET—Large, airy, storied BUNGALOW at Tardeo, belonging to Mr. C.J. Jassawalla, close to Grant Road station and Tramway Junction, suitable for all nationalities. For rent apply on the premises.

TO LET—Lanowli, "KHARAS HOUSE." The best Bungalow on the Hill, only two minutes walk from the Railway Station, with furniture, and well adapted for a first-class Hotel or Family residence, from 1st November. For particulars apply to Messrs. M. and J. RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS, "The Beehive," Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, or E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

ROSES and other choice FLOWERS of the season, carefully packed and forwarded by rail. THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—Quarter-plate CAMERA, almost new, complete with two Lenses, Chemicals, etc., in box. Price Rs. 75. For details apply to "E.," Apollo Hotel.

CLEARANCE SALE at V.Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

FOR SALE—Pure Ceylon Tea, wholesale and retail, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. packages, also 20 and 50 lb. cases. Apply Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes, No. 1 Forbes Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES, Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed, Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanad Road opposite Bombay Club.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

J. and R. TENNENT'S LAGER BEER.—A fine light Beer of these well-known Brewers fresh received. For particulars apply to BEJONJEE JAMSHEDJEE, Godownkeepeer, Framjee Sands and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, anna

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late LIEUTENANT A. M. A. HARRIS, R. E., are requested to communicate with Capt. Tuke, R. E., President of the Committee of Adjustment, within one month from this date, after which no notice will be taken of any claim.

M. L. TUKE, Capt. R. E.

Quetta, 20th October 1889.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIP. WANTED,

FOR the Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 220, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 16. Applicants must be able to write precis, and to draft letters with ease, and should submit copies of testimonials certifying their ability to do this. Applications to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, Lahore, up to 1st November, 1889. The accepted candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

A LADY who has been taught by Italian Masters, will give LESSONS in MUSIC and SINGING. (Special arrangements will be made for Parsee Ladies.)

For the benefit of the Pupils, a Singing Class will be held every Saturday morning, commencing at half-past 7 (free of charge). For terms, etc.

Apply to MADAME VERA,
Brooklyn Hall,
Opposite Treacher & Co. Byculla, Bombay.

PUNJAB ICE COMPANY, Ld. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1889 has been declared, and Shareholders on the Indian register can obtain warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.

PHIL. C. RUBRI,
Manager in India.

1 Punamali Road, Madras, 24th Oct. 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 9 lots of old Scrap Iron, &c., aggregating about 511 tons, now lying in the Stores yard, Wari Bunder, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers must be made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and be sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement ; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 86 of 1888.

KHUNDERAO JANARDHUN, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, for the present residing at Baroda, in His Highness the Gaekwar's Territory .... Plaintiff.

vs.

NARRAYEN PURSHOTUM and HARRICHUNDRA PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing in Houses Nos. 17 and 14 respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of November one Thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Khunderao Janardhun, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Narrayen Purshotum and Hurrichundra Purshotum, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazandary land or ground, on which some time ago a dwelling-house stood, but where at present the old materials of such house are lying, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in an oart commonly called by the name of Passowady, on the south side of the passage of the oart in the Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 2-9th square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which said land and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, under No. 41, and are now lying vacant and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the passage of the said oart called Passowady, on or towards the South by the property of the Plaintiff, on or towards the East by a gully measuring two feet in breadth, one foot whereof belongs to the premises herein described and the remaining one foot of that gully belongs to the house of Rowjee Vasudevjee and which gully is used in common by the property herein described and the house of Rowjee Vasudevjee, and on or towards the West also by a gully measuring in breadth four feet, two feet whereof belong to the premises here in described and the remaining two feet of such gully belong to the Plaintiff, and which gully is used in common by the premises herein described and the property of the Plaintiff, and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Narrayen Purshotum and Harrichundra Purshotum, the Defendants abovenamed, and are now in the Plaintiff's possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No 53 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 3rd day of September 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

"ANGLO-INDIA,"

A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1889, will be published under the above title, the first number of a Weekly Newspaper devoted to the promotion of British interests in India, and intended to appeal to all classes of the European community throughout the country.

The policy which it will be among the objects of "ANGLO-INDIA" to advocate, is based upon the two-fold conviction that the prosperity of the British Empire in India depends upon the maintenance of that "authoritative" *regime* insisted on by Lord Dufferin as an essential condition of efficient government, together with the free utilisation of European skill and capital in the development of its resources ; and that the fulfilment of these conditions presupposes, among other things, the preservation of a just proportion between the English and Native elements in the Public Service, and the adoption of a generous and sympathetic policy towards the European settler.

"ANGLO-INDIA" will advocate the re-organisation of the fiscal system of the country on such a basis as to relieve the Government, as far as possible, of the embarrassment arising from the depreciation of silver, the adoption of a more liberal and far-sighted policy as regards the constuction of railways and other remunerative public works, and the encouragement of independent European enterprise.

It will support the claims of the Services to compensation for the reduction in the purchasing power of their pay, pensions and allowances, caused by the fall in the value of silver, and to a more liberal treament generally.

It will insist on the necessity of a complete revision of the present system of public education in favour of the substitution of vernacular for English, and technical for literary, instruction.

It will lend a hearty support to any well-considered endeavour, on the part either of the Government or private individuals, to ameliorate the condition of the Eurasian community, and its columns will be open to the free discussion of any plan for the purpose.

It will advocate the establishment of a local European Army, as calculated not only to strengthen our military position, but to alleviate the pressure of the home charges and the planting of military colonies in the Hills.

From the prominence given above to Indian administrative problems, it must not be inferred that the programme of "ANGLO-INDIA" is exclusively political. The discussion of social topics will find a place in its columns, and a full share of its attention will be given to affairs outside the Peninsula.

As a chronicle of events no pains will be spared to make "ANGLO-INDIA" as complete as possible. The services of able correspondents have been secured both in India and in England; no effort or outlay will be spared to procure the best and latest political and social intelligence ; and a point will be made of furnishing from week to week an account of what is most interesting in the Art and Literature of the day.

A special feature will be the publication in each number of an Original Complete Story, in addition to an instalment of a Serial from the pen of some well-known writer.

To summarise—it is intended to offer the Anglo-Indian public a Complete, Comprehensive and First-class Newspaper, at a price which will place it within the reach of everybody. For this reason the extremely low rate of subscription will be payable strictly in advance, and orders unaccompanied by a remittance cannot receive attention.

"ANGLO-INDIA" will be edited by Mr. JAMES W. FURRELL, a journalist whose experience and solid judgment, combined with his intimate knowledge of India, are well known to all who remember the reputation enjoyed by *The Englishman* under his Editorship, and who, in placing his services at the disposal of this paper, has, the Proprietor believes, gone far to assure its success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TWELVE RUPEES ... Per annum.
SEVEN „ ... For the half-year.
FOUR „ ... For the quarter.

For a remittance of One Rupee Four Annas, the paper will be sent for the first month to any address in India.

Remittances and orders should be addressed to the Proprietor.

W. H. TARGETT,
Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;

They give

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore :
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door !
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember ; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore :
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—" Never more !"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain ; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore ;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door ?"
Quoth the Doctor—" Never more !"
Presently my soul grew stronger ; hesitating then no longer :
" Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore !"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore ;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more !
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR. Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Linally, S. Wales.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST ...... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

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FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current ounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL TOBACCONIST and IMPORTER of Austrian Bentwood Furniture, Photographic Materials, Lipp's Pianos, Table Linen, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.,

Begs respectfully to draw the attention of the Public to the following additions to his importations.

A Small Selection of very handsome

TABLE COVERS in various Colours and Patterns, just unpacked. Early inspection invited.

DOWN PILLOWS.—Unquestionably the lightest and most Comfortable Pillows extant. Nothing to equal them in all India.

TAPESTRY CARPETS in handsome designs, subdued Colours, woven in one piece. Sizes in feet : 10½ by 9 ; 12 by 9 ; 13½ by 10 ; 15 by 12

TELESCOPIC WALKING-STICKS, most useful at Race Meetings, &c. The Telescope will be found exceedingly compact and powerful.

FITTED SHIKAR and LUNCHEON BASKETS, for one to four persons.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS, fitted with Wicker Basket, Strap and Lock. Sizes in inches 27, 30 and 33.

PLAYING CARDS.—Anglo-American, Mogul quality, Enamel face, round corners, and Index Pips. Rs. 1-4 per pack ; Rs. 13 per dozen packs.

REAL BOHEMIAN VASES, Superior quality, most elegant.

NEILGHERRY TEAS, Sole Agent for Bombay for the celebrated Kodanaad Estates. Prices, Re. 1-6 to 9 as. per lb.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM

REDUCED BY

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.

1st May 1889.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SHIBSHANKAR.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
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PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve ...quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... „ Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... „ Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri. These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,

201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN,
G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Esplanade Road Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	975
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£1
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	17 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	830
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,010
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,120
English Press & Mfg.	400	259			230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	410
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	212½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs 11	89xd
New P. of W. Press	600	600	All	Rs. 40	395
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	485
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	610xd
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	86
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	200
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 20	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22½	150
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	Rs. 0	110
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,160xd
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	690
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	690
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515exd
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	—	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	670
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	695
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	500	Rs. 2	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500			100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	—	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	100	Rs. 40	930
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	590
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	605
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	159
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	6,000	250	250	Rs. 5	130
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,620
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,155
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	390xd
People of India S.	1,000	500	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050xd
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	815
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,100
asson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		100	1,000	Rs. 60	1,280
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,036	Rs. 3	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	800
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	202 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	110
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	635
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500			300
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	..	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mody & Co					48
Bhownuggur City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·911
Temperature of the Air .... 78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 71·8
Dew Point .... 69·1
Relative humidity of Air .... ·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). 0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day) .... 85·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) .... 71·7
General Directions of Wind.* ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours* 221
* From midnight to midnight.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph*, in an interesting article on life in the Russian army, gives us the following glimpse of the officers' passion for card-playing. The officers of the line, he says, are a little better off than their soldiers. They spend their free time, which seems a little eternity, not in self-culture, in reading or writing books, like so many British officers stationed abroad, but in card-playing. There is a game of cards only known in Russia, called *vint*, which, being interpreted, means "screw," and which, fascinates every Russian, military and civil, who learns how to play it. It was invented in Siberia, where the nights are months long—the nights when no man can work, and all men would play. Love of *vint* becomes an overmastering passion, stronger even than love. I have known men to play it for two days and a night at a stretch, at the end of which they adjourned for a few hours' sleep; and even that truce of nature was broken by one of the players, who excitedly awoke his uncle, to impart to him the information that they might have won the last two rubbers had the uncle husbanded his trumps and led hearts after he had exhausted his diamonds. Ladies are as passionately fond of the game as men, and a year ago a lady summoned her partner in *vint* for calling her "a darned fool, old enough to know better," merely because she made a few blunders that cost him the game.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Wardha (s), from Mauritius; Karagola (s), Kurrachee; Akbar (s), Jeddah; H. M. S. Serapis, Portsmouth; Manilla (s), Genoa; and Himalaya (s), Calcutta.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close to-morrow, at 11-30 a. m.

THEFT OF A CLOCK.—Dosabhoy Muncherjee, residing at Agiary Lane, Kalbadavie, reports the theft of a clock, valued at Rs. 10, from his house on Monday last.

A MISSING GIRL.—Deenmahomed Abdoola, residing at Baboola Tank Road, reports that his daughter, named Jaina, aged 7 years, has been missing since 9 a.m. on Monday.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, a paper will be read: "The Flowers of the Hindu Poets," by Dr. Dymock.

A RUN-AWAY.—Mrs. E. Hussey, a nurse in the J. J. Hospital, reports that an adopted girl of hers, aged 15 years, ran away from her on the 22nd instant. It appears Mrs. Hussey had reared the girl from the time she was three years of age. She was of Hindoo parentage, but had been baptised a Christian.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE NEW JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.—A meeting of the Goud Sarasvut community was held on Sunday last to consider what steps should be taken to congratulate the Hon'ble K. T. Telang on his elevation to the bench of the High Court. It was proposed and carried unanimously that an entertainment be given to the hon'ble gentleman, and a committee appointed to carry the proposal into effect.

TORCH LIGHT ROBBERY.—Last Sunday night a party of four men, with torches in their hands, attacked the house of a Maratha, of the village of Mundwa, in the Haveli Taluka, and after maltreating the owner and the members of his family, carried away about two hundred rupees worth of property. The Chief Constable of the Taluka has proceeded to the spot to make enquiries into the matter.—*Deccan Herald*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coronor yesterday at the morgue, respecting the death of Peerajee Aniaba, a labourer, aged 40 years. At 3 p.m. on Monday, while he with others was loading a cart with a log of timber at Tank Bunder, it slipped off the cart and, striking the deceased on the head, fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died on the road, while being conveyed to the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BYCULLA YOUNG MEN'S C. C. *vs.* BANDORA HINDOO C. C.—The above teams played their return match on the Marine Battalion grounds on Saturday, which resulted in a draw. The Hindoos, having won the toss, elected to bat, and sent in Desai and Ramchandra to face the bowling of Traill and Rapose. For the Hindoos, H. Talcherkar deserves mention for his good stand at the wickets. The Hindoos were all out for 35, the Byculla Young Men losing the first inning by 5 runs, having scored only 30. The Hindoos in their second attempt put in 55 runs, whilst the Byculla Young Men made 11 runs for two wickets.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Kessowjee Bhugwanjee, residing at Girgaum Road, reports that on his return from his native country he found a quantity of his wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 300, missing from one of his boxes. A servant, who left and went to his native country on the return of the complainant, is suspected. Kessowjee Bhugwanjee yesterday filed a complaint against the servant, charging him with the theft of the property, at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan, and a warrant was obtained for the arrest of the accused.

DEATH OF A CONVICT IN PRISON.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at H. M.'s Common Jail, respecting the death of Rachapa Sanapa, aged 41 years. Deceased was a prisoner in that jail, having been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar to transportation for life, for murder on the 31st January, 1878. He was admitted into H. M.'s Common Jail at Oomercady on the 21st March last. On the 16th instant deceased was admitted into the Jail Hospital suffering from an incurable disease. He day by day became worse, and died from exhaustion at 6-30 p.m. on Monday.

SAD DROWNING FATALITY AT KIRKEE.—A sad case of drowning occurred near Kirkee on Sunday morning. A party of four gunners were out on a shooting excursion at the Pashan tank in the Guneshkhind direction, when one of the number, named Woods, a driver of the 53rd Field Battery, R. A., plunged into the tank to recover a duck that fell to his gun. He was not in the water long before he got entangled in the weeds and sank to the bottom. As soon as the news of the unfortunate incident was brought in, a search party left Kirkee, and the body of the deceased recovered. The funeral took place on Monday morning.—*Poona Observer.*

AN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Babun Shaik Ameen was charged yesterday before Mr. Richardson, at the instance of Inspector Wilson, with committing an aggravated assault upon Shaik Hussen Shaik Futtoo. On Sunday night before last the accused had an altercation with the complainant, whom he suspected of carrying on an intrigue with his wife. Half an hour later, the prisoner armed himself with a very heavy club again went to the house of the complainant, who, with a view to appease the prisoner's wrath, protested his innocence, swearing that he regarded prisoner's wife as his mother and sister. Prisoner, however, dealt him a violent blow with the club on his forehead. The complainant was stunned and fell to the ground, and being picked up insensible, was removed to hospital, where he remained nine days. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—On Monday forenoon a Mahomedan, named Ahmed Shaik Adum, residing at Girgaum Road, stabbed a woman, named Chandbee, with a table knife. The cries of the woman brought a man, residing in the same house, to her assistance. He broke through one of the windows, rescued the woman, and disarmed Ahmed Shaik Adum. The police were called and Ahmed was taken in custody. Ahmed was then also suffering from a severe wound, which he got himself in the struggle. Both Ahmed and Chandbee were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they are at present under treatment. The woman's wounds are said to be very slight, and she will be able to leave the hospital in a few days. From enquiries made by the police, it appears that Ahmed wanted the woman to leave their present residence, and to remove to a house at Parel, but she refused to do so, and in consequence a quarrel ensued which resulted in the murderous assault.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Richardson, Bahadur Khan Mahomed Khan, a hawker of ice, was charged with breaking into the shop of one Hajee Joosub in Shaik Memon Street, and stealing currency notes of the value of Rs. 925. The evidence showed that the accused, who went to the shop about 1 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday last, effected an entrance by breaking open one of the panels of the door. The following morning the owner made a report to the police, and Inspector Cobb succeeded in arresting the accused the same evening at Byculla, and in recovering Rs. 500 worth of the stolen property. On further enquiry more currency notes of the value of Rs. 280 were recovered, and were recognised by the owner by their numbers as his property. The prisoner had been sentenced by Mr. Ryan on a previous occasion to a year's imprisonment for a similar offence. Mr. Richardson convicted him of the present offence, and sentenced him to an aggregate term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A MYSTERIOUS MONSTER OF THE DEEP.—The minds of the Bandora fishermen yesterday were much exercised by the carcase of a strange marine monster, which was cast up by the tide upon the rocks. When it was first discovered much curiosity was excited, and crowds gathered around the body, but they all went away shaking their heads unable to come to any conclusion as to what kind of fish it was, for none had seen such before, it being a stranger to the waters round the island of Bombay. The fish was a large one, measuring about nine feet in length. It was of a dull slatey grey; although what its original colour had been it would be difficult to say, for, from its appearance, it had evidently been floating on the sea dead for a considerable time, until the waves at last threw it upon the Bandora shores. Its head was large in proportion to the body, and most curiously shaped. It might almost have been likened to that of a pig. On each shoulder was a large fin; but at the tail end there were none, the tail being only a flat blubbery piece of flesh. Across the back was a large gash, which conveyed the idea that it had been struck by the propellor of a steamer. It is now lying on the rocks rotting.

SAVED FROM THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.—Luximon Gopal, a cart-driver, was yesterday charged by Inspector MacCubbin, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a bullock belonging to Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Wadia from the compound of his residence at Parel on Sunday afternoon last. The accused, after stealing the bullock, took the animal to the Downie at Byculla, and sold it for Rs. 25 to an animal broker, named Papa Meah Baboo Meah, telling him that the animal belonged to his master, who had ordered him to sell the animal. The broker subsequently sold the bullock to a butcher for Rs. 31. This butcher, while taking the bullock to the slaughter-house at Bandora, was arrested by the police, who suspected that the animal belonged to Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Wadia from the description given of the animal when its loss was reported to them, and which eventually was identified by Mr. Wadia as his property. From further inquiries the accused was subsequently arrested. Luximon Gopal, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SLEEPER AND HIS ORNAMENT.—Mahomed Abdul Rahman was charged before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with theft of a gold ear ornament, the property of Bhawa Ruttan, a stall-keeper in the Null Bazaar. The complainant went to sleep in front of his stall a few nights ago with the ear ornament on, but found it gone on awaking the following morning. It appeared the accused took the ornament the same day to a Marwaree, with whom he wanted to pledge it; but the Marwaree, on making inquiries, saw reason to suspect that all was not right The accused, a Mahomedan, could not account to the Marwaree's satisfaction how he came into possession of an ornament not used by Mahomedans. These enquiries arrested the attention of a policeman, who took the accused into custody. The ornament was afterwards claimed by the complainant. The accused admitted taking the jewel, but said he found it lying on the road in front of the Musjid at which his father was a *banghie*, a crier who called "the faithful" to prayer. Taking into consideration certain extenuating circumstances in the case, his Worship let off the accused with a fine of ten rupees.

THEFT IN A PLACE OF WORSHIP.—Mahiput Hurjee, a man from Kattiwar, who, if his statement could be believed, had been starving in Bombay for five days, thought of a novel expedient to end his sufferings. On Thursday evening last, he went to a Hindu temple at Bhuleshwar for the ostensible purpose of performing worship there. While engaged in the act of devotion his eyes fell upon gold and silver ornaments worn by a child which its mother was carrying in her arm. The excessive crowd at the place of worship favoured Mahiput's design. He removed two of the child's ornaments and was attempting to make his way out of the temple, when the child's mother saw that the ornaments were gone and raised a cry. A policeman pursued Mahiput, but the latter being in advance of the former, entered the compound of the Portuguese Church and hid himself by lying down behind some grass growing there. At the same time he buried the child's ornaments under some earth. He was pointed out to the policeman, who arrested him. After a short time he pointed out the ornaments which the child's parents recognised to be their property. Mahiput was placed before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, and was, on conviction, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s,—225 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 300 cwts corn, Fachiri; 2,000 cwt wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co Ld; 16 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,600 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co; 20 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales wool, B Bogabhay.

City of Venice s,—4 cwts castorseed, Lyon and Co; 21 cwts sheellac Alladin Hamur; 50 bales wool, Kika Khooshal; 340 bales cotton, R Heerjee; 600 cwts groundnut, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—10 cwts fishmaws, W Poonja and Co; 111 cwts gum, D Chuganlal; 40 cwts gum, J Lalljee; 45 cwts gum, Samjee Nurpal; 5 bales goat skins, H A H Jan Mamed; 17 bales goat skins H C H Gunney; 10 bales goat skins, H H Sidick; 3 bales hides, H M Aba; 135 bales hides and 9 cases goat skins, Owen and Okell; 135 bales coiryarn, David Sassoon and Co; 121 cwts gum, Gopaljee Canjee; 20 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 25 cases fishmaws &c, M Lalljee; 10 cwts ramputry, 1,800 cwts nutmegs, K Goolam Hoosen, 45 cwts gum, B Sajen; 1 bale cotton, Durst and Co; 6 bales hides, Hurjibhoy Jamall; 130 cwts gum, Damjee Khamjee; 37 cwts gum, Nensee Damjee; 35 bales hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 25 bales hides, &c, Hajee Esmall Goolmamed; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—310 bales coiryarn, D Dewchund; 8 bales woolen rugs, H Davre; 17 bundles tusks, Nanjee Meanee; 60 cwts cloves, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—69 cwts mouraseeds, J Fachiri; 200 cwts mouraseeds, Ralli Brothers; 6,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, L Napoo; 1,000½ cwts groundnutseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crathorne s—2000 cwts wheat J C Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 3240 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Wennington Hall s—800 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—51 bales twist Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 54 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 85 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 75 cwts onions, B Amboojee, 7 bales twist D P Marker.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 325 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Parthenope ship—3,200 cwts iron rails, Finlay Muir and Co.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 28.

10 p.m.	75·6

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	81·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 29.—The barometer has risen everywhere, except in Ceylon, at Karwar and Bangalore, where it has fallen slightly. The rise is brisk in Northern India and at the head of the Bay. The readings are relatively low along the foot of the hills, over the east of Bengal and the Bay, and high over Rajputana, Central India provinces and the Deccan, where the differences are slight. The winds are unchanged and light generally. The mean temperature is now above the average in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, but remains low elsewhere. The greatest defect is in Bombay only. The rainfalls reported are slight showers at Rangoon, Akyab, Chittagong, Silchar, and Sibsagar.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited o Farringdon-road, London.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCTOBER 8.

7TH HUSSARS—Gent. Cadet. C. E. G. Norton, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec. Lieut., vice J. L. Orr, seconded.

11TH HUSSARS—Gent. Cadet T. T. Pitman, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec. Lieut., vice J. T. D. Tyndale-Biscoe, deceased.

19TH HUSSARS—Sergt. A. Jennings-Bramly, to be Sec. Lieut, in succession to Lieut. S. E. D. Cradock, resigned.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—Lieut.-Col. W. G. Mulloy is placed upon temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Lieut.-Col. C. H. Spragge, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col. W. W. Murdoch, placed upon half-pay; Lieut.-Col. V. C. Fisher (late Bengal), from the seconded list, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Col E. F. Chapman, C.B. (late Bengal), promoted. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—J. D. Cunningham, vice W. R. Prickett, retired; G. F. F. Shirreff, from the seconded list, vice G. H. Marshall, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half pay; H. J. Lyster, vice T. R. Disney, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay; A. M. Murray, vice W. L. Hutchinson, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay; P. Saltmarshe, vice G. Firebrace, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay; H. B. Jeffreys, vice W. H. Auchinleck, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay; W. B. Fletcher, from the seconded list, vice E. Wighton, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay; J. W. Hawkins, vice W. Mallins, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay; F. M. Bland, from the seconded list, vice G. T. Carre, promoted Lieut-Col. on half-pay; E. H. Pickwood, vice T. H. Lloyd, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay; E. Ward, from the seconded list, vice H. B. Kingscote, promoted Lieut.-Col. on half-pay. The undermentioned officers to be Capts.:—Capt. A. B. Scott from supernumerary to the establishment, vice L. Forde, seconded for service on the staff; Capt. J. L. Smith, from supernumerary to the establishment, vice C. R. O. Stuart, seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Department; Lieut. C. G. Henshaw, vice J. D. Cunningham; Capt. J. P. Fell, from supernumerary to the establishment, vice W. H. Cummings, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. F. T. Cole, on the seconded list; Lieut. S. E. G. Lawless, vice H. J. Lyster; Lieut. H. W. Perry, on the seconded list; Lieut. R. Percy-Smith, from the seconded list, vice A. M. Murray; Lieut. R. C. Carr, vice P. Saltmarshe; Lieut. F. J. S., Cleeve, vice H. B. Jeffreys; Lieut. C. E. Coghill vice J. W. Hawkins; Lieut. H. B. Stanford, on the seconded list; Lieut. J. J. MacMahon, vice E. H. Pickwood; Lieut. E. A. Campbell is seconded for service with the Bombay Native Artillery; Lieut. L. W. P. East is seconded for service with the Punjab Frontier Force; Sec. Lieut H. F. Vanderzee is seconded for service with the Bengal Native Artillery; Captain E. G. Pretyman resigns his commission; Sec. Lieut P. M. Macgregor resigns his commission; Qmr. and Hon. Lieut A. L. Paterson, Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, resigns his commission. The Christian names of Maj. Weir, whose promotion appeared in the *Gazette* of September 13, are Harry George, and not as therein stated.

LINE BATTALIONS.

THE ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS—Lieut. L. Williams has been seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES)—Lieut. Col. and Col. T. Turner, having completed four years service in command of a Batt., to be placed on retired full pay.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT—Lieut.-Col R. Parsons retires on full pay.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS (SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT)—Lieut. R. C. Bell has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Crops; the appointment to a Sec. Lieutenancy of Queen's (India) Cadet T. E. Madden, from the Royal Military College, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Sept. 20, is cancelled.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT—Capt. H. Morgan has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES (ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT)—Sec. Lieut J. J. P. Quinn has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

THE KING'S OWN (YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY)—Gent. Cadet A. S. Colquhoun, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec. Lieut, in succession to Lieut. G Davis, resigned.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN (MIDDLESEX REGIMENT)—Major H. D. Wade-Dalton to be Lieut-Col., vice Col. C. J. Matthews, retired.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS—Gent. Cadet E. Pearce-Serocold, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec. Lieut, in succession to Lieut H. A. Kinloch, promoted.

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT—Sec. Lieut. J. Stapylton has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S (ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS)—Sec. Lieut. J. E. R. Brush has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LEINSTER REGIMENT (ROYAL CANADIANS)—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Gent. Cadet G. G. Pack-Beresford, from the Royal Military College, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Sept. 20, is cancelled.

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT—Gent. Cadet P. C. E. M'Donald, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. J. Bentinck, seconded.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS—Lieut. L. Williams, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been attached on probation to the Army Service Corps, under Article 8, Royal Warrant of Dec. 11, 1888.

STAFF—Col. W. Salmond, from half pay, to be Assistant Quarter-Master-General at Head-quarters during the temporary absence of Col. Sir F. W. de Winton, K.C.M.G., C.B., specially employed in South Africa; Col. C. A. Gorham, from Lieut-Col., half pay, R.A., to be a Col. on the staff of the Royal Artillery, and to have the substantive rank of Col. in the army, vice Maj-Gen. W. H. Caine, R.A., who vacated that appointment on promotion; Capt. H. A. S. Barkworth, the Northamptonshire Regt., to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjt.-Gen. and a Deputy-Assistant Adjt.-Gen for Instruction, vice Lieut.-Col. H. D. Dunlop, appointed a professor at the Royal Military Academy.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING—Capt. A. W. Stuart, R. E., to be an Assist.-Instructor, vice Capt. W. F. Hawkins, R.E., who has vacated that appointment.

MEDICAL STAFF—Surg.-Maj. S. K. Ray, to be Brig-Surg., ranking as Lieut.-Col., vice W. Folliott, F. R. C. S. Ireland, granted retired pay.

HALF-PAY—The undermentioned majors, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut.-Cols.:—T. R. Disney, L. W. Hutchinson, G. Firebrace, W. H. Auchinloch, E. Wighton, W. Mallins, Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. T. Carre, T. H. Lloyd, H. B. Kingscote.

MEMORANDA.

Maj-Gen. T. Nicholl, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has been placed upon the unemployed supernumerary list, under the provision of Art. 78 III. of the Royal Warrant, dated Nov. 15, 1887.

Col. E. F. Chapman, C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, A. D. C. to the Queen, to be Maj.-Gen., vice T. Nicholl (late Bengal), placed upon the unemployed supernumerary list.

Lieut.-Col. R. Alexander, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Col.

Lieut.-Col. G. J. Burgmann, R. A. to be Col.

Maj and Lieut.-Col. R. Lecke, Grenadier Guards, to be Col.

Lieut.-Col. E. S. Gordon, R. A. to be Col.

Lieut.-Col and Col. E. R. Cottingham, R. A., has been placed upon retired pay under Articles 89, and 1,057 of the Royal Warrant, dated the 15th of Nov., 1887, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of the 16th of August.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Cols. have been transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:—G. C. Rowcroft, Bengal; W. G. M. Strickland, Madras.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg. W. J. Naismith, M. D., F. R. C. S., England, to be Surg.-Maj. ranking as Maj.

RESTORATION OF CAPTIVES BY THE CHINS.

A TELEGRAM, dated from Fort White, Chin Hills, on Tuesday last, says that "within the last two days the Tashons have brought in seventeen captives whom they have got out of the Sagyilaing and Mwebin villages, while they say more may be shortly expected. We now know of 146 captives escaped or given up, and though still about 100 are in the possession of the above-mentioned villages there seems every hope we may get hold of them. The Political Officer's messengers report that the Tashons appear really to mean business, and intend to get hold of any prisoners they can and give up to us all in Mwebin and Sagyilaing. They add that the thugyis, whom the Tashons have with them, are to be kept in durance vile until the captives are given up. It is just possible that the new mule-track to Sagyilaing, which is progressing, may influence their movements and perhaps eventually those of the Siyins and Kamhows, though in the case of the latter such a result is but a mere possibility."

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE, the Eminent, delicious Re-constituting Wine, per dozen Rs. 21, of the Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maxium (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·970	+·050	−·023	W	4	66·3	91·1	62·1	−0·2	34	...	...	21·40	−2·01
Agra	29·974	+·058	−·033	S W	4	68·2	91·5	59·6	−2·4	47	...	...	23·14	−6·40
Allahabad	29·966	+·070	−·026	W S W	4	69·1	89·5	55·6	−5·1	49	...	...	31·73	−1·87
Jhansi	29·962	+·043	−·014	S S W	2	73·5	93·5	65·9	+2·9	26	...	...	27·87	−8·76
Jacobabad	29·980	+·075	+·004	Calm	...	63·6	96·4	54·1	−2·3	65	...	...	3·91	+1·02
Karachi	29·998	+·053	+·016	N N W	14	70·9	86·6	67·9	+1·0	90	7	...	3·11	−3·29a
Ajmere	30·071	−·028	+·005	S W	3	59·8	87·7	53·3	−3·0	68	...	...	23·26	+1·89
Deesa	30·035	+·041	+·042	N W	5	71·7	91·8	60·4	−1·4	53	...	...	27·58	+0·71
Rajkot	30·023	+·024	+·034	W N W	4	73·8	90·9	63·9	+0·1	78	...	...	27·96	−1·83
Neemuch	30·042	+·052	−·020	Calm	...	71·6	87·3	56·8	−4·0	50	...	...	31·52	+0·36
Indore	30·051	+·027	+·041	N N W	1	70·2	84·6	54·1	−4·8	50	...	...	27·57	−7·63a
Saugor	29·992	+·051	−·023	S S W	5	71·3	85·4	58·7	−2·5	34	...	...	54·53	+13·00
Jubbulpore	30·077	+·056	+·024	S	1	58·8	84·5	52·4	−5·1	78	...	...	64·93	+9·49
Hoshangabad	30·049	+·028	+·009	S	1	62·9	87·3	54·7	−7·3	67	...	...	50·95	−5·49
Khandva	30·035	+·023	+·037	N	2	68·8	88·2	57·7	−3·2	54	...	...	26·35	−5·87
Raipur	30·016	+·054	+·036	W S W	3	68·5	84·9	60·1	−4·4	72	...	...	41·86	−6·33
Nagpur	30·027	+·062	+·035	Calm	4	69·7	86·2	59·2	−4·4	54	1	...	38·16	−9·69
Amraoti	30·048	+·033	+·046	S S W	4	67·3	87·1	61·8	−1·5	58	...	...	28·51	−5·93
Akola	30·050	+·027	+·046	Calm	3	65·9	87·5	52·1	−8·4	64	...	...	31·81	−2·38
Surat	30·035	+·018	+·068	S W	L	67·4	89·0	64·1	−1·6	85	3	...	40·25	−2·61a
Malegaon	30·050	+·014	+·039	Calm	4	70·9	87·9	57·4	−2·7	49	...	...	15·88	−9·74
Bombay	30·022	+·013	+·075	N E	9	75·6	85·0	70·5	−5·2	69	...	...	67·84	−9·51a
Poona	30·076	+·021	+·060	Calm	4	67·1	84·9	57·0	−5·1	83	...	...	30·03	+4·58
Sholapur	30·054	+·026	+·070	E S E	7	74·2	87·2	58·1	−6·7	46	2	...	33·15	+0·03a
Ratnagiri	30·003	+·015	+·088	N N E	2	77·8	85·4	66·4	−4·9	70	...	...	112·46	+3·34a
Belgaum	30·001	−·001	+·048	N W	2	68·9	79·2	56·0	−7·5	53	...	...	55·43	+12·59a
Goa	30·010	−·008	...	E	6	75·0	84·0	74·0	...	95	...	...	98·81	...
Karwar	29·995	−·004	+·076	N E	2	68·1	83·2	65·0	−6·1	89	...	...	185·10	+69·59a
Mangalore	30·012	+·008	+·083	E	4	74·4	83·8	69·4	−4·7	72	...	...	122·05	+1·90
Calicut	30·011	+·004	+·078	E N E	7	75·6	85·8	67·1	...	76	2	...	105·95	+6·96a
Cochin	30·018	+·012	+·102	N W	M	76·4	84·3	68·7	−5·6	75	...	...	77·21	−22·79b
Bangalore	30·025	−·020	−·014	N W	2	69·6	77·9	55·9	−8·4	89	1	...	34·10	+5·38
Secunderabad	30·044	+·035	−·036	N N W	3	66·5	84·6	59·0	−6·1	67	3	...	28·83	+1·14a
Masulipatam	29·975	+·050	+·054	N N E	1	77·8	88·5	77·4	+3·6	85	8	...	47·27	+15·36a
Bellary	30·025	+·014	+·072	Calm	2	74·0	85·4	59·8	−9·4	52	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	30·015	+·022	...	S E	...	69·8	87·0	62·9	...	73	4	...	44·62	+19·97
Madras	29·978	+·019	+·039	N E	7	80·7	92·7	72·2	−1·7	64	2	...	25·42	−2·26
Coimbatore	30·033	+·020	+·078	S S W	5	72·6	86·8	68·8	−1·7	86	3	...	9·24	−3·12a
Trichinopoly	30·003	+·024	+·085	Calm	3	79·8	93·5	71·4	−1·4	68	3	...	18·61	−0·10a
Negapatam	29·984	+·012	+·081	W N W	3	81·0	90·5	74·2	−0·2	76	...	...	16·31	−5·85b
Colombo	29·986	−·005	+·056	S S E	5	82·5	86·5	72·0	...	73	...	...	70·72	+29·56

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.

a Fine weather with passing clouds. *b* Sea smooth.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has again increased throughout the country, except locally at Ajmere, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore, Colombo and Karwar, where it has decreased slightly. The rise has been slight on the Malabar Coast: brisk at Delhi, Agra, Karachi, Saugor, Jubulpore, and Nagpur; rapid at Allahabad and Jacobabad; and moderate everywhere else. The depression noticed yesterday near Allahabad has filled up and fair weather conditions prevail everywhere. Pressure is below the average in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and locally at Saugor, but above, it at all other stations. The excess is largest in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast. Calm is reported from Jacobabad, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Neemuch, Bellary and Trichinopoly. The wind directions in the Madras Presidency have changed since yesterday and are now north-easterly at Madras and Masulipatam, south-easterly at Cuddapah, and south-south-westerly to north-north-westerly at the remaining stations. They are generally north-westerly in Mysore, Gujarat, Central India, Sind and locally at Cochin and Belgaum; light southerly at Jubulpore and Hoshangabad; northerly at Khandwa, and south-south-westerly to west-north-westerly over the remaining districts. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Madras, Calicut and Karachi, but in other districts they appear to be generally less than the average. This morning's observarions show that wind orce has a slight tendency to increase at Madras, Negapatam, Mangalore, Calicut, Bombay, Amraoti Khandwa, Rajkot and Delhi. The maximum temperature is 6° to 7° above the average in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and 2° to 4° at Masulipatam, Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi and Jacobabad, but in all other districts it remains below it, and the deficiency is somewhat considerable at Ratnagiri, Karwar, Karachi, Deesa and Rajkot. The highest maxima are 96° at Jacobabad; 93° at Jhansi, Madras and Trichinopoly; 92° Deesa, 91° at Rajkot, Agra, Delhi and Cawnpore; and 90° at Negapatam. The night temperature is unusually low at Bellary, Secunderabad, Allahabad, Bangalore, on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central-Provinces and Central India; and moderately so in other districts, except at Masulipatam, Jhansi and Karachi, where it is slightly in excess of the average. The mean temperature of the day has varied slightly at most stations, but the changes have nowhere been large. Humidity appears to be rising in Ceylon, Mysore, Berar, Sind, Rajputana, at some stations in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and also locally at Khandwa, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Agra and Allahabad. Skies are partially but generally cloudy in the Madras Presidency, but everywhere else, with very few exceptions, they are very clear. No rain is reported from any station, and the weather continues to be generally fine and clear everywhere.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Crathorne 1,772 tons Captain F. McCulloch cleared yesterday for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo and 56 deck passengers on board.

THE coasting s.s. Tanjore, 1,404 tons, Captain J. J. Raffin arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Jeddah with a general cargo and 1004 deck passengers; 3 died on the voyage.

THE B I S N Co's s s Himalaya 910 tons, Capt C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Solomon as cabin passengers and 14 deck passengers.

THE pilgrim s.s. Akbar, 1,441 tons Captain Baldwin arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Jeddah with a general cargo and 880 deck passengers. During the voyage 12 deaths occurred, consisting of 6 males, 4 females, and 2 children.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain G G C Stevenson arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Bishop and Mrs Royston; Miss Royston; W F Ferguson, Esq; and Dr Lazar.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Kurrachee via Kathiawar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Dukernen Col Hunter; Revd Scott; Dr and Mrs Durant; Mr Dinshaw and 2 Sisters of Charity; and 532 deck passengers on board.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Manilla, Captain A Cruciani arrived on the 29th instant:—From Genoa—Mr and Mrs Giegler Pacha and 2 Miss Pacha, and one Ayah, Mr and Mrs E E Lowis, Mr R H Vincent, Mr and Mrs Katz, Mrs Beresford and 4 Misses Beresford, Mr P S Beresford, Mrs Tondy and 3 children and one European Nurse, Mrs Candy, Col and Mrs G F A Marshall, Miss Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Monro and two daughters, Revd A Ferrier, Miss Theobald, Miss Blackwell, Mr J N Deggan, Mrs J E O'Connor, Mr and Mrs Duke, Dr S M Shircore, Mr H W Lyle, Mr and Mrs Peliti and one child, Mr and Mrs McLauchlan Slater, Mr E Maconachie, Mr and Mrs Mair B C S and 2 children and Ayah, Miss S Higgins, Miss Angus, Miss Fletcher, Mr and Mrs Biddulph, Deputy Surgeon General, W F De Fabeck, Mr H A Ackworth, Mr E Penny, Mr E H Blakesley, Mr M K Tadiwalla, Mr H P Sakidass, Miss Richardson, Miss Forbes and nine Brussels Missionaries. From Aden—24 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Venice	2201	Moffat	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, W Hall	1885	Kilvert	L	K Nixon & Co.
,, Crathorne	1772	McCulloch	M	J. Macintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2311	Laird	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Nizam	1549	Crury	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Oriental	939	Forbes	6	B I S N Co.
,, Poseidon	2909	Lemesich	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
Ship Valiant	1589	Douglas	10	H A H Hassum.
S S Werneth Hall	2620	Buck	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Mauritius, Oct. 16.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, Oct. 26.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Oct. 17.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Boardman	Portsmouth, Oct. 2.
	Manilla (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, Oct. 10.
	Himalaya (s)	Hugill	Calcutta, Oct. 5.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Tanjore, for Mauritius.
,, Akbar, for Busheer and Busreh.
,, Kapurthola, for Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Crathorne, Captain McCulloch, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, &c.

CAMP AND TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES complete Illustrated List on application.—PHILLIPS and Co Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Kelly, Surg-Maj, Beng, 4th C H C, from privilege leave, from England.
Manderson, Lieut-Col, Beng, RE, off fur, from England.
Cox, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Belgaum.
Pinkerton, Surg-Genl, Bo Med, from sick leave, from England.

OCTOBER 29.

Hunter, Col, Bo, on fur, from Bhuj.
Goodfellow, Maj-Genl, Bo, RE, on duty, from Belgaum

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER, 26.

Sangster, Lieut, Bo, 1-4th Rifles on sick leave, to England.

OCTOBER 27.

Quintin, Capt, Bo, 1-4th Rifles, on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 28.

Cox, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, rejoining, from leave, to Belgaum.

OCTOBER 30.

Fuller, Capt, Ms, R A on duty, to Madras.
Nairne, Brig-Genl, Beng, Insp-Genl Arty, on duty to Karachee.
Mercer, Capt, Beng. R A on duty, to Karachee.
Cook, Brig-Surg Bo, Ind Med, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 30th October, 1889.

1. In future the black pouch will be worn behind in place of at the side as at present.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E. Company:—No. 2816 Vol. A. N. Figredo

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant six months' leave of absence from the 1st proximo to Quarter-Master Sergeant W. Watkins, and permission to take his rifle with him.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. There will be a parade at the Riding School on Saturday, 2nd November, at 7 a.m. Uniform with swords.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant. B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

China s—21 cases school slates, M Adamjee.
Werneth Hall s—17 cases clocks, B Rustomjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—65 cases whiskey and 10 cases gingerwine, D Dadabhoy; 31 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co; 8 cases printing ink, S A S Dawood.

City of Venice s—100 hogsheads Ale, William Bell and Co; 95 packages papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—6 cases books, Radhabai A Sagoon; 14 cases musical instruments &c., S Rose and Co; 43 packages provisions &c, Phillips and Co; 1 case watches, Droz and Co; 1 case watches, Favre Leuba and Co; 20 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 10 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Phillips and Co; 28 packages provisions &c, Green and Read; 25 bottles quicksilver, H Goculdas.

Hazara s—65 cases oilmanstores &c, B Nuserally; 63 cases oilmanstores &c, E Rooljee; 100 drums linseed oil, E Kickabhoy; 100 cases provision &c, A H G Hoosen; 550 kegs paints, A H Chandabhoy.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—1 cask rectified spirit, Maneckji Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—4 cases soap, N H Cassum.

FROM ANTWERP.

Hazara s—125 cases candles, E Sumoodin and Co; 250 cases candles, S Heptoola; 405 cases candles, Byramji Shapoorji; 7 cases paper, A Jiwaji; 200 cases candles, N Hussanally; 101 cases candles, S Heptoola; 150 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 313 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy 175 candles A S Adum.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at KOLBHAT LANE, near Mahajunwady, advertised to be sold on the 31st instant, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Javerchand Pertabchund and Laldas Doolabhdas, has been postponed until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 30, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, on account of the concerned, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, globe lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, marble clocks, table ornaments, handsome drawing-room couches, chairs and easy chairs, superior bentwood chairs and sofas, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Esplanade, next to Victoria Hotel, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana Ground, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of the Rev. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Company's offices, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of W. J. ESSAI, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is now on view.

On SUNDAY next, the 3rd November, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, at foot of the hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, an Indian pianette by Soundy & Co. almost new, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, double perambulator, &c., the property of J O'LEARY, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE of valuable Landed Properties at Old Sonapore Road without the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 5th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ardaseer Bomanjee Kandawalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of December, 1882, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 5th day of August, 1881, the undermentioned landed properties, viz:—

Firstly—All that piece of Fazandari ground, with the messuages, tenements or houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Old Sonapore Road, admeasuring 715 1-9th square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east partly by Ardeseer Bomanjee Kandawalla Cross Lane and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west partly by the house of Jiwanbai, daughter of Framjee Vacha, partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Manockbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, on the north by the said Old Sonapore Road, and on the south partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the Kandawalla Cross Lane, and partly by the property of Manockbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, and which said houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 45, 15 and 46, respectively.

Secondly—All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Old Sonapore Road, in Ardasir Bomanjee Kandawalla Cross Lane, admeasuring 128 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1031 and new survey No. 8185, and bounded on the east and south by the said Kandawalla Cross Lane, on the west and north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 41.

Thirdly.—All that piece of Government ground, with the cadjan shed standing thereon, situate at the Old Sonapore Road aforesaid, admeasuring 166 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 1911, and new survey Nos. 2-8187 and 2-8188, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Ardaseer Bomanjee Kandawalla, on the west by the property of Dhurma Colee, on the north by the property of Eduljee Dosabhoy Baaroocha, and partly by the property of Jeewanbai, daughter of Framjee Vacha, and on the south by the property of Maneckbai, widow of Bomanjee Rustomjee Kandawalla, and which said cadjan shed was formerly and is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 30, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and others, best Elkington's platedware, solid silverware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., a handsome mahogany harmonium, by Cramer, real Doulton, Kaiga and Satsuma flower vases, very rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings, and oleographs, very rich real Persian carpets, a mahogany, miniature slate billiard table, with balls, cues, &c., handsome table, and hanging lamps, a large fish aquarium with gold fish, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, English made ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, sets of single and double harness, &c., the property lately belonging to WALTER LANG, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on veiw.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong second-hand brougham.

1 ass with calf, giving milk.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WAREE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA.

Under instructions from Mr. John Macfarlane, administrator of the estate of Sonabai Ookerjee (widow of Framjee Rustomjee Moolafeeroz) late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of November, 1889, at 3-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable property (belonging to the estate of the said Soonabai) on the premises at Matoonga.

All that piece of Toka ground or land, with the trees and plantation standing thereon, situate at Maharvada, Matoonga (very near the Matoonga Station), outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixteen thousand (16,000) square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's new Nos. 15151, 15218, 15380, and old Nos. 141 and 167, new Survey No. 1-8-6, 1-35, 4-329, and Municipal Ward No. 7161, Street No. 1028, and bounded on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Gowria Lala Patell, on or towards the east by the vacant ground of Narayen Vasudeo, on or towards the west by Government ground and a tank, and which piece of land is known by the name of Lalvadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, Solicitors, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also one semi-grand pianoforte.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 strong victoria with remarkable coachbox in very good order.

1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey arab, 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

1 strong bay arab galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at H. M.'s Common Jail, Omercarry, blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware by Elkington, Maffin and Webb, crockery and glassware, a collection of most selected table ornaments consisting of real hand-painted Bohemian glass flower vases, French show hand painted figures, French wax and stone wall baskets, Parian marble figures, large size oil paintings by E. G. Hall, Jun. of London, Italian oleographs, marble and gilt time-piece, English and Persian carpets, one American organ by Mason and Hamlin Organ Company, Jail made coir carpets, specially made to order, a fish acquarium on stand, Jubulpore cotton carpets, pig-skin saddlery, an English-built open carriage, a large collection of Carter's best Caladium bulbs, (specially brought out from London,) &c., &c., the property of A. G. MACKENZIE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view from 7 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and desirable bungalows, with outhouses and garden, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill facing the Sea.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, first in one lot, and then in three different lots, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold Government land or ground, together with the bungalows, outhouses, &c., situated at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 8,065 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 16361 and 16365, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the west by the seashore, on or towards the east by the property of Dwarkadas Shamjee, on the south by the property of Mr. Thariabhoy Topan and Sewlal Motilal, on the north by the property of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and the said premises are at present in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars, plans, and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 30, 1889.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London.
Consultation Hours: 3 to 5 P. M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

he universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEYS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Mazagon, opposite to old Police Commissioner's Office.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock p.m. on the premises by order of Molvi Hidayatulla bin Molvi Basaratulla, declared to be absolutely belonged to the plaintiff, Molvi Hidayatulla bin Molvi Basaratulla in suit No. 300 of 1888 filed by him in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in pursuance of the award made in the said suit on the 9th day of June, 1889.

The easternmost portion of the property, upon which stands the upper storied dwelling house and outhouses, called Forbes House in the order of reference, and which portion has been coloured blue in the plan, and contains an area of (3133) three thousand one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, we allot to the sole and exclusive ownership of the plaintiff Molvi Hidayatulla bin Molvi Basaratulla.

The above property fetches a monthly rent of rupees two hundred.

For further particulars and condition of sale, plans, High Court decrees, award, &c., apply to the undersigned Auctioneers.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEYS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Kalbadevi, near the Agiary Lane and Tramway Junction and opposite to the house of Mr. Choonilal Patari.

On MONDAY, the 4th November at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Canji Purbut and on account and risk of Halochand Jugosha, Chotalal Halochund and others under the power of sale contained in the transfer of mortgage and second mortgage, dated respectively the 26th day of February 1885, and 24th September 1885.

In all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay at Kandorey, near the Agiary Lane, in the oart, called or known by the name of Kandorey in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, in the island of Bombay fronting the said Agiary Lane, on the north side thereof containing by admeasurement 708¼ square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 461 of Pension and Tax and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 68 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the second Fopulwady Lane, on the west by the properties of Gopaldas and Vithuldas Nurotamdas and Damodhur Pandurang, on the north by the property of Antonio Domingo DeSouza, and on the south by the said 2nd Fopulwady Lane, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Halochund Jugosha, Chotalal Halochand, and other tenants.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent deposit at the time the lot is knocked down to his name. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer on the first storey of the National Bank Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

Auctioneer.

Bombay, Oct 30 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

BY-WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs SHERIFF, SON and Co. will hold their by-weekly auction sale at their rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 2 p.m., of a collection of handsome household furniture, pictures, hanging lamps, Japanese tea sets, vases, ornaments and miscellaneous articles.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, October 30, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases coloured velvet.

2 ,, white flannel.

1 case coloured cotton tweed.

3 bales grey dhoties.

5 ,, grey shirtings.

2 patent cooking stoves by Defries.

On account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Cloncurry.

1 case s w d Huntley, Palmer's Biscuit.

5 tins s w d. do. do. each 13 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER AND CHIMNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Waree Bunder on the Port Trust ground, near the new Graving Dock, on account of the concerned—

One steel boiler double reveted with double flue, 20 feet by 7 feet, one iron chimney.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN NAPOLEON PRICE & Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fragrant perfumery by the well known Napoleon Price and Co., just landed ex s. s. Coromandel. The same consisting of essence, damask rose, white rose, moss rose, gloriola, and spinarosa, coal tar, carbolic and transparent soap, macassar oil, lime juice and glycerine, shaving soap, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 30, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

THE enhanced quotation of 43¼d. per oz. for Bar Silver, given in private telegrams to hand on Sunday, is confirmed by Reuter's financial message of last evening, which also quotes Rupee Securities ⅛ per cent. higher for Fours, and ¼ up for 4½ per cents. at £67⅝ and £70½ respectively. Consols remained at 97, and the tighter tendency in the London Money Market is indicated by an advance of ¼ per cent. in the rate of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 3½ per cent. all round. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107. A lakh and-a-half more extra Bills on Calcutta were placed by the Indian Council at last Friday's increased rate of 1s. 4 9-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. lower at 86½. Exchange on London was a shade easier at frs. 25·22.

The Wheat and Seed markets were unchanged, Friday's quotations being repeated for all descriptions. Coffee was dull.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady in Liverpool yesterday, the Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales inclusive of 800 Surats. The price of spot Mid-American remained at 5¾d., and Arrivals were unaltered in all positions; as also were Surats. The day's Imports were only 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

Saturday's quotation of 10½ cents still ruled in New York for spot Mid-Uplands yesterday; but January Futures were six points down, at 9·92 cents, the Receipts at the U. S. Ports keeping heavy, though going against on exceptionally heavy day the year before last. The figures for the three years to date now stand as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	54,000	46,000	77,000
Two days' do. ...	99,000	91,000	117,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,706,000	1,369,000	1,864,000

From quiet our local Cotton market has become dull in tone, and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy. Little business has transpired, the purchases reported summing up less than 1,500 bales, of which nearly half was a line of "Fine" Broach, contracted for at Rs. 238 for March delivery; the remaining transactions having been in ready stuff, consisting of new Bengals at Rs. 185-95; new Julgaum, at Rs. 216; old Virumgaum, at Rs. 175-90; and old Nugger, at Rs. 192 per candy.

WHEAT.—The continued absence of export buyers from the market has at length caused dealers to lower their pretensions a little again, and a decline of half-an-anna per cwt. all round, has been established at our quotations in a dull market, say:—

White Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs. 4-8-6	per cwt.
Do. (85 per cent.)	,, 4-7-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-3-6	,,
Red Delhi	,, 4-1-0	,,
Hard Yellow..................	,, 4-5-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-2-0	,,
Hard Red	,, 3-13-0 to Rs. 3-14-0.	

SEEDS keep quiet, and only a small business has transpired to-day. Prices generally are unaltered, but *Linseed* has given way to the extent of one anna per cwt., being now quoted at Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7-7 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	3,367	bales.
Wheat..............................	14,162	cwt.
Linseed	1,919	,,
Rapeseed	3,731	,,
Gingelly	2,582	,,
Ground Nuts	943	,,
Castor Seed	2,925	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and without change in quotation. Ready cargo, however, continues scarce, and Antwerp, London, and Liverpool steamers have had to take Wheat and Seed at 20s. per ton in order to fill up.

EXCHANGE has been very steady, not to say firm all day at a partial further advance on yesterday's final quotations, and although 1s. 4 13-16d. was available at the close for Bills for the early months of next year, we close with an upward tendency. A fair amount of Mercantile Paper has been sold at 1s. 4 13-16d. ready and forward; and some remittance has been placed at 1s. 4 19-32d. for Telegraphic, for December-January-February transfer. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.......1s. 4⅝d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Credits do.	.....1s. 4 13-16d.	,,
Francs do.	.....1·77½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened for money and account at ⅛ per cent. below last evening's closing rate; but the price rallied a little, and though 99⅝ was quoted during the greater part of the day, the closing quotation was 99½ to 9-16. For the November settlement 99½ was named, and afterwards 99 3-16; and a good deal was done in this line as well as for to-morrow's settlement.

SHARES.—There has been some enquiry for Press scrip to-day, and prices have moved upward in several cases. Cotton Mill shares have also been in fair request, and generally at somewhat enhanced prices.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s. s. Belgravia, outward bound passed the Canal on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armenia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 26th instant.

SUEZ, Oct. 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Imperator, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, Oct. 28.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. s.s. Maria Teresa, from Hongkong, left this for Bombay at midnight.

Oct. 29.

Mail steamer Carthage, from Aden, arrived.

KURRACHEE, Oct. 29.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Labourdonnais, having left Kurrachee to-day (Tuesday) at noon, is expected here on Thursday morning, 31st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ ,, ,, ...	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes..................	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....................	67⅝
4½ per cent. ,, ...	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..................	107
Bar Silver	43¼d.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 29th Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	29	6	58	1	39
Suez	29	6	48	...	59

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 29th Oct. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	48	...	8
,, Kurrachee ...	...	21	...	1
,, Madras... ...	...	19	...	3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang cable still interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ENGLISH—October 28, at Exeter (Devon), the wife of J English, Esq. ME, Beer Boon Co, Asansol, of a son (By telegram)

BOMBAY,

BIRTH.

KATELY—October 27, the wife of Khurshedjee Muncherjee Kately of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN—October 24, at Fyzabad, the wife of Barrack-Sergeant T Martin, Military Works Department, of a son.

PARSON—October 24, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Lucknow, the wife of the Rev J Parson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

INNES—MORISON—September 23, at St Matthias' Allahabad, by the Rev T N Hicks, MA, Vicar, assisted by the Rev Joseph Pitt, MA, Herbert D'Auvergne Innes District Superintendent of Police, N-W P & Oudh), youngest son of the late General J C Innes, Bengal Army, to Ethel Mary, second daughter of the late Rev John Hall Morison, of Chingford, Essex, and Mrs Morison, of Asheldon Copse, Torquay, Devon.

DEATH.

GRAHAM—October 24, at Naini Tal, Emily Jane, wife of E Graham, Esq. of Fyzabad, and eldest daughter of the late W Croydon, aged 33 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

MR. MILLER is well qualified to stand up as the champion of missionary education in India, not merely because he is the principal of the Madras Christian College, which in spite of its late troubles, will be generally acknowledged to bear the bell among the mission colleges of India. He is also well suited for the task by his eminent literary talent. His brilliant papers on the topography and history of Palestine, which lately appeared in the Christian College Magazine, are so excellent in style, picturesqueness, and accuracy that they can well bear comparison even with Stanley's celebrated lectures on the Jewish Church. The same admirable literary workmanship is manifested in his answer to Mr. Townshend in the October number of the *Contemporary*. It will be remembered that in the July number of that magazine Mr. Townshend wrote an article on "Cheap Missionaries," in which he contended in the first place that the idea of sending out cheap missionaries is a delusion, and in the second place that missionary education in India is a waste of missionary effort. While strongly combating the latter proposition, Mr. Miller supports Mr. Townshend's first position with arguments of his own, and with trenchant sarcasm unveils the meanness underlying the proposal to reduce missionaries to the salaries of Portuguese and Eurasian clerks. The question for the churches and societies who send out missionaries to consider is, he urges, "not whether missionaries should be willing to endure hardship for the Gospel's sake, but whether Christian men should allow those who do their work for them to endure hardship, which they can readily avert. Nobody doubts that it was noble of St. Paul to work on in penury and distress, and to support himself by the labour of his own hand. The only question is whether it would have been noble in the Philippian Church, which sent once and again unto his necessity, to calculate when it made each remittance what was the smallest sum on which the Apostle could subsist until the next remittance reached him." This is an admirable prose expression of the sentiment that "high heaven rejects the lore of nicely calculated less and more," poetically enforced by Wordsworth in his noble sonnet on King's College, Cambridge, and will we hope come home to the hearts of any who think men of education and refinement should be sent out to India to convert the heathen on salaries of £100 a year. The supposed incongruity of missionaries getting salaries of £300 a year and driving in a pony trap is due to the transference to India of sentiments suitable to the circumstances of Palestine, Asia Minor, Greece, and England. St. Paul and the early missionaries of Christianity did not drive about in chariots, because the beautiful climate they laboured in required no such artificial means of conveyance to help them in their work. The climate of England can hardly be described without a considerable amount of qualification as beautiful, but at any rate it is compatible with hard walking, and is of such a character that the preacher can traverse his district on foot with more advantage to his health, than if he were provided with a carriage. But in India the missionary works in a different environment, in which the denial of a carriage would mean the curtailment of his daily work or of his life.

But enough of the point on which Mr. Miller and Mr. Townshend agree; let us turn to the consideration of the question on which they differ. Mr. Townshend urged that missionary education practically does nothing to advance the cause of Christianity, and that education generally does not improve the character of the natives of this country. Both these contentions Mr. Miller vehemently combats. In the controversy he has the great advantage of later and more extensive knowledge of India and Indian education. First, he points out that the proportion of what Mr. Townshend calls "tutor missionaries" to the whole missionary body is not very large, probably not nearly so large as is popularly supposed. In the Madras Presidency and the Native States connected with it, there are 297 male missionaries of whom "only forty-one are personally employed in English teaching, and scarcely any of these give their whole time or strength to it. Of the lady missionaries a very few teach a little English to the advanced classes in the schools for Native Christians." As mission education is more extensive in the south than in the rest of India, Mr. Miller seems justified in concluding that in India generally only about one-tenth of the whole missionary force is engaged in educational work. The importance of this fact is evident. Mr. Miller himself acknowledges that it would be ridiculous for all the missionaries in India to become professors and schoolmasters, but it is a different matter when only a small fraction of them devote their attention to education: "That all the men of an army should be employed as scouts or pioneers would be foolish on the face of it. Does it follow that none should be so employed?" The illustration is the more apt as from a missionary point of view, the *raison d'etre* of education in India is to pave the way for the work of conversion, not directly to make converts. How far it answers this purpose is not easy to determine. Figures may be given of the very small number of actual conversions made in mission colleges, but it is impossible to obtain evidence in a numerical form of how far the education given in mission colleges influences the minds of the students in favour of Christianity. We cannot agree with Mr. Miller that this question is "one on which missionaries are the best, if not the only, judges." There is a large amount of truth in the old proverb that on-lookers see most of the game. Now most of those who survey the system of missionary education from the outside will be inclined to think that Hindu students who get a cheaper education on condition that they attend a certain number of compulsory lessons on the Bible will not be strongly attracted to Christianity, but rather conceive an antipathy to its doctrines. The small number of conversions that can be traced directly to mission colleges, and the indignation which those few conversions excite in the minds of the students at those colleges seems to confirm this conclusion.

The effect of education in India, whether given by missionaries or Government officials, is rather, we conceive, the reform from within of Hindu religion and custom. But the direction of this reform is, as a rule, rather towards the primitive simplicity of Hindu religion than towards conversion to Christianity. This, however, in itself ought to be quite enough to justify the existence of missionary colleges. Of course missionary societies would prefer that the educational efforts of their agents should result in wholesale conversion, but failing this they cannot but feel good reason for satisfaction if their colleges merely lead to the purging away of gross superstition and the abolition of the cruellest forms in which the tyranny of custom is manifested. In this great work all the educational agencies in India join, contributing to a common object, the happiness of millions of men, the desirability of which will be acknowledged by all the best men of all denominations and all religions. Another good service done by education in India consists in the bridging over of the social gulf between Europeans and Natives. "The educational missionary," Mr. Miller remarks, "is naturally located in some social centre, and has to do with that pushing, restless, uncomfortable class, the educated Natives, which society regards with a strange mixture of dislike, contempt, and apprehension. And the educational missionary has not only to do with this class, but treats them as men of like passions with himself. He is the personal friend of some of them; he argues with them on common ground, submits his judgment occasionally to theirs, laughs with them or laughs at them, chaffs them, loses his temper with them, perhaps too often, but shows in his whole bearing towards them that he regards them as individuals with characters of their own, not as a mere class to be trampled on or patronised, as the case may be, but anyhow to be kept at arm's length." This is all very true, but we imagine it is as applicable to the Government professor as to the educational missionary. Both alike no doubt find it impossible owing to immense differences in manners and customs to cultivate exactly the same relations with their Indian students as subsist between the best teachers and their pupils in England. But they do their best; and are not wholly unsuccessful. It is so generally recognised that educational men, official or non-official, are connecting links between Natives and Europeans, but those to whom the educated Native is "anathema maranatha" generally include their teachers in their maledictions. After what we have said, it is needless to add that we agree with Mr. Miller and the Education Commission as against Mr. Townshend in thinking, that, in spite of all the extravagances and faults of the educated Native, education has really raised the moral and intellectual tone of Indian society, and that collegiate education, if it has not fulfilled all the expectations entertained of it, at least, in the words of the Commission, has not disappointed the hopes of a sober judgment. Mr. Miller will, however, have to bring forward more conclusive arguments before he can make others as certain as he is himself that the main part of this good result has been due to the mission colleges. Such comparisons are apt to have the bad effect of sowing dissension between the representatives of private and Government education, who ought cordially to co-operate in the great work of the educational emancipation of India.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON'S annual report on the railways in India has just been presented to Parliament. With it is an admirable and doubtless strictly accurate map, in which the railways with their respective guages are clearly indicated. The document is replete with statistics which may or may not serve a useful purpose, but some of them at least are of interest. At the end of the official year 1888-9 it appears the total length of the line open for traffic was 14,383 miles; the length added during the year being 886 miles. Certain branch lines have been closed, or the total would have been upwards of fifteen thousand. Of this length 9,796 miles are worked by guaranteed, assisted, and other companies; 4,998 miles by direct Government agency, and 451 miles by Native States. During the year sanction for the construction of six hundred and eight miles has been obtained. Thus the net work of lines is become thicker. During the year much important work has been completed. The Lansdowne Bridge has been opened, the works on the Chenab Bridge, near Sher Shah, are being rapidly pushed forward, and the tunnel through the Khwaja-Amran Mountains has been pierced a distance of between twelve and thirteen thousand feet. The total expenditure on all lines has been twenty thousand four hundred and eight lakhs, and the total revenue more than five and a half per cent. on the capital cost. But the Director-General explains that this does not represent the financial gain to the State. The exchange nuisance steps in. The old guaranteed railways have to pay their interest in sterling, and at the present rate of exchange it requires a return of from six to seven per cent. to remit the sterling capital of those companies. The State loses almost two crores on the guaranteed railway, so heavy is the interest which has to be paid. The East Indian and the State Railways (commercial) show increases on the previous year; the State Railways (military) and all five of the guaranteed lines show decreases.

IF it should come to pass, as is by some considered likely, that Mr. H. C. Raikes should become Governor of Bombay, he will learn that by his decision against a Sunday departure of the mails he has earned the good-will of all sections of the community. The physical and moral condition of the people of Bombay is not to suffer; nor are the Volunteers to be deprived of their only day for drill. The object of every resolution passed at the recent town meeting is met by the decision which the postal authorities have announced. A Saturday departure all the year round is what was urged, and what will best meet public views and requirements. The hour of departure, it would appear, will be fixed at about two o'clock, for the statement is that the mails will be closed at such an hour as to permit of the half-holiday being kept. The P. and O. Co., awake to its own interests, has stipulated that by accepting this arrangement it shall not be fined for the late arrival of mails in London. This, an up-country contemporary points out, can only occur when the fortnightly Australian steamer is late—a contingency which, considering that the P. and O. has just beaten the record in carrying the Australian mails, will, we imagine, very rarely happen. Many advantages will accrue from this decision. Rangoon as well as Bombay will be spared a Sunday mail; Calcutta will be able to reply by the outgoing mail to letters received on Wednesday morning; and it is conclusively shown, too, that the necessity for a special train between Calcutta and Bombay will be obviated.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from London by the last mail, says:—"The *Times'* Calcutta correspondent in his despatch, which appears in the papers to hand yesterday, out-Heroded Herod. The longest paragraph of his letter was devoted to the 'sagacious and quick-witted Mahratta Brahmins,' whose meetings at Poona and elsewhere appear to have had a most disturbing influence upon the correspondent's mind. An analysis of the paragraph in question would reveal a bushel of insinuations and falsities. It certainly caps everything, the correspondent has hitherto written—which is saying a great deal, no doubt, but not too much. Among the results of this particular paragraph is such writing as the following:—'Incalculable mischief has been done: for there is no disguising the fact that the Mahratta Brahmins of the Western Presidency are not only the shrewdest race in India, but the most capable of giving us trouble. The Bengalee can talk disloyalty with remarkable fluency, but the Mahratta knows how to act.' It is to be hoped, in a perfectly loyal way, the Mahrattas will, so far as the plighted word of the Bombay Government is concerned, show that they are deserving the high praise thus bestowed upon them by the *St. James's Gazette*. The scene of conflict is now clearly in England: in Parliament and Parliament alone can the justice be obtained which public opinion in India desire, and, all who are acquainted with the facts, should feel rightly desires. As I understand it the agitation is one not in favour of corrupt magistrates, but to secure that England shall keep the word she solemnly gave. This is a good plea with which to approach the British Parliament."

AT a meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association held yesterday afternoon an interesting report was submitted, showing the work done at the various cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, during eighteen months up till 30th June last. During twelve out of the eighteen months the conditions of industry were most favourable and the large profits earned gave a marked impetus to the erection of new mills, with the result that the number of mills in all India working and in course of erection were increased by ten, while three new mills were contemplated in the North-West Provinces; and one pleasing feature in the trade was that the exporting of cotton yarns to China continued to develop. The report also dwelt on the enormous importance to the trade the passing of the Merchandise Marks Act was.

A RESOLUTION reviewing the working of the Indian Companies Act states that 910 joint-stock companies were in existence at the close of 1887-88, their total of nominal capitals being 3,025½ lakhs and of their actual paid-up capitals 2,233 lakhs. There were only 895 companies at the end of the year 1888 with actual capitals aggregating 2,299¾ lakhs. The only considerable increase in capital was assigned to mills—mainly cotton mills.

THE 23rd number of the "Statistical Abstract" relating to British India has just been issued by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. It is compiled at the India Office in London, and contains even a voluminous collection of statistics. It covers rather more than 300 pages, and embraces most of the statistical facts which can be derived from the official publications of the India Office in the course of the past year, together with those of the nine previous years. The present number embraces the official years 1878-9 to 1887-8 inclusive. It refers to the area and population of British India and the Native States; to the details of the civil and criminal courts, the finances of the Empire, imperial and local, and to the coinage and currency of the dependency. Particulars are given also of the railways and telegraphs of the country, as well as of the savings banks and of education. The statistics of the Indian Post-office are also included. The amounts of the foreign sea-borne and land trade are separately recorded, as well as the figures relating to shipping. The details referring to the army record the strength of the European and native troops in each presidency, and the totals, as well as many facts showing the terms of engagement, the sickness and mortality, and the movements of the army. The particulars illustrating the amount of trade are, of course, very fully stated. Tables are added with reference to the vital statistics of the country and the prices current from 1865 to 1887 of food grains and salt.

THE Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the Public Works Accounts Committee that Examiners of Public Works Accounts shall pay the salaries of head-quarters establishments, accept transfers from outside the province, and make book adustments which do not affect the accounts of works in any division. This will give great relief to the Executive Engineers at the head-quarters of local Governments, and some relief to all other Executive Engineers. At present, at the beginning of each month, the Executive Engineer at the Local Government's head-quarters is tied to his desk for days by having to sign cheques—which he has of course to scrutinise before he signs—for the salaries of the Chief Engineer, his staff and his clerks, for the Examiner and his establishment, and probably for a Superintending Engineer or two and their offices. The Examiner will now make all such payments, and charge them off direct in his books. The Executive Engineers will also be relieved of such duties as dividing off the amount of salaries and allowances between Imperial and Provincial Funds, and the accounts for supplies from England will be simplified.

COLONEL MARSHALL does not after all visit Hyderabad during Prince Albert Victor's visit, says a contemporary. News just received from home says that Colonel Marshall has received a step in the army.

THE Bishop of Madras arrived at Secunderabad a few days ago and remains a week.

OF the loan of one lakh called for by the Secunderabad Municipality for drainage operations, over Rs. 30,000 have been subscribed by local capitalists and officials. The balance will, it is hoped, be taken up by outsiders. The loan bears six per cent. interest guaranteed by the Hyderabad Government, and tenders will be received up to the 20th November next, and will accrue on and after the 15th December. The scheme is the result of Lieutenant Newmarch's labours, and it is felt to be a pity that he should be removed to Mysore at this juncture.

MR. SABAPATHY IYER, Agent of the Goolburga Mills, has obtained permission to work the new coal-fields on the northern side of the Godaveri, a few miles from the Singareni fields. A mining engineer is said to have been engaged in England to come and inspect and report upon the prospects of the new venture.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the preliminary work for the construction of a weir across the Chenab river, with a view to converting the present Chenab Canal into a perennial canal. The new weir is to be situated a few miles below the Alexandra Bridge, near Wazirabad. The canal, when completed, will irrigate 400,000 acres of the Doab, between the Chenab and Ravi rivers. The complete project will cost over a hundred and one lakhs and will be completed in five years.

A FURTHER account received of the tonga accident at Murree states that the railings along that road are perfectfully useless, and could not stop a carriage or cart going over. A small tree broke the tonga's fall: and providential it was that it did so, otherwise the occupants would all have been killed. This was the third accident of the sort that has happened at the same spot.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

MR. BRADLAUGH TO VISIT INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mr. Bradlaugh has been ordered a trip to India for the benefit of his health and will start on November 14.

He proposes to stay in Bombay to attend the meeting of the Congress.

Special prayers for Mr. Bradlaugh's recovery were offered on Sunday in Northampton Episcopal and Dissenting Churches.

THE GERMAN PONDOLAND COMPANY.

The German Pondoland Company has been dissolved.

THE GWEEDORE MURDER CASE.

Gallagher, the second of the Gweedore prisoners, was tried yesterday. The jury disagreed as to the verdict.

Oct. 29.

Six of the Gweedore prisoners to-day pleaded guilty of manslaughter, nine of misdemeanour, and Father Macfadden of hindering the police in the execution of their duty.

The sentences were deferred.

THE RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The *World* states on good authority that Her Majesty has decided to open Parliament in person.

THE DANGAN-BROUGHTON BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The case in which Miss Phyllis Broughton, the actress, sued Viscount Dangan for damages for breach of promise of marriage came up for hearing to-day.

The Court ordered the defendant to pay a sum of £2,500 only as damages.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 28.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived safely here to day.

The story of his illness in the Royal palace at Lisbon is untrue.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

* ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

H. E. the Viceroy will not hold a tribal durbar at Peshawar, but on his visit to Lundi Kotal he will receive the local Chiefs and Maliks, representing the principal sections of the Afridis and Shinwaris, who hold the Khyber. A good opportunity will also be afforded him of seeing the Khyber Rifles, to whom is committed the safe keeping of the road from Jamrud to the frontier at Lundi Khana.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand having made over charge of the Foreign Secretaryship to Mr. Cunningham will leave Simla for Europe in the course of the next ten days, taking at least a year's furlough.

THE BURMA MEDAL.

The business of distributing the Burma Medals, to those entitled to them, is making satisfactory progress. Up to 30th September 28,322 medals, (17,200 silver and 11,122 bronze) had been issued; the total claims received up to that date having been in number 29,253; 17,592 for silver and 11,651 for bronze medals.

THE MAIL DAY DECISION.

The *Pioneer* learns that it has been finally settled that there is to be a Saturday departure of the English mails from Bombay all the year round. They will be closed at such an hour as to permit of a half holiday being kept, and there will be no interference with the observance of the Sabbath. The only condition on the part of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in connection with the new arrangement is that they shall not be fined for the late arrival of mails in London. This can only occur when the fortnightly Australian steamer is late. Calcutta will benefit greatly by a Saturday departure, as the English mails will be delivered on Wednesday morning in time for letters to be answered the same evening. This will do away with the necessity for a special train from Calcutta to Bombay.

ACCIDENT ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

One of the most serious railway accidents on record in India befell the down mail on Sunday night shortly after leaving Hattrass Station. It seems that the pointsman turned the point the wrong way and the engine with a brake van and a third-class carriage ran into a dead siding and were derailed. The carriage next the brake van was set apart for women, thirteen of whom were killed with one girl and one boy. Thirty-nine were wounded.

[* Delayed in transmission.]

MAJOR-GENERAL W. K. ELLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

Major-General W. K. Elles, C. B., Adjutant-General, has returned to India by the s. s. Peninsular, and proceeds to Simla for the present. He afterwards joins as Commander-in-Chief at Quetta.

A *TIMES'* SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA.

Captain Charles Norman, one of the special correspondents of the *Times*, has arrived at Bombay, and will make a tour chiefly among the Native States with an eye to describing their military resources.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company have applied to the Secretary of State for permission to construct a branch line to the grain mart at Revelgunge as also the extension to Byram Ghat, which formed a part of their original project and was for a moment abandoned.

MR. CLOGSTOUN'S APPOINTMENT.

RESIGNATION OF SIR R. BARLOW.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

Mr. Clogstoun, of the Financial Department, late Accountant-General, Madras, returned to Madras yesterday. To-night's *Gazette* will, it is stated, announce his appointment as Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue. Sir Richard Barlow is, by over nine years, senior to Mr. Clogstoun. He intended to retire next spring, but was ambitious to do so as Member of the Board of Revenue. He has now resigned service from the 15th proximo.

THE MADRAS CLUB BALL.

The Madras Club Ball to Prince Albert Victor has been abandoned, as his Highness cannot spare time. The garrison at Madras will be slightly augmented during the Prince's stay.

BOMBAY MEAT-SUPPLY.

I.

The slaughtering of cattle, except to those whose duty it is, is not a very pleasant subject for study. So long as our cooks bring us our supplies of butcher meat every morning, and we find it palatable, we never dream of inquiring where it came from or how it was slaughtered, much less taking a trip to Bandora to find out how the work was done. The European could not do without his roast beef to dinner, and is inclined to ridicule the endeavours of the rice and curry defenders of the cow; but they would rather give the slaughter-house a wide berth, for all it suggests are blood, disagreeable smells, the bellowing of cows, and the plaintive bleatings of sheep and goats. Yet, it would be surprising how interesting proves a visit to the slaughter-houses at Bandora, where the Bombay meat-supply comes from; while the history of cow-killing on the island, if not particularly romantic, is not devoid of interest either, and well worth a resumè.

It is not so very long ago since the new houses at Bandora were erected—only between twenty-two and twenty-three years—that there are many European residents in Bombay who will remember the old market and slaughter-houses in Butcher Street and at Carnac Bunder; but many may not be aware that for a century and a half at least the buildings stood there. They may have been frequently pulled down and re-erected, but there they stood until, in 1865, the growing population required larger markets, while the crowded state and extension of the city necessitating improvements in the sanitary arrangements, Government granted the site whereon now stand the Crawford Markets, while the erection of new slaughter-houses was commenced at Bandora.

It was in Butcher Street the old cow and bullock slaughter-house, and the markets stood, while on the shore at Carnac Bunder was the building where sheep were converted into mutton. The old market in Butcher Street of more than a hundred years ago, if old plates still in existence can convey a proper idea of them, must have been a curious looking place indeed. Thither, as at Bandora now, it would seem the merchants brought their cattle and sheep for sale; there as now, merchants lectured on the growing scarcity of the cow, and argued and bargained with the butchers about the price. But then it was different from now in this respect. When the meat was quartered and dressed, it did not take between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 a year, to convey the meat from slaughter-house to market, for then the former was only separated by a short passage from the latter. But that was not a healthy arrangement as may be imagined. The place was not kept so clean as the Bandora houses are now, the consequence being that the residents near by were living amongst more obnoxious stenches than are to be found in the filthiest lanes in the present day native town. The arrangements for sheep slaughtering were a little better, but not much. The building jutted out into the harbour, and the blood and all useless matter which came from the animals ran through a hole in the floor, resembling a trap, into the sea below. Perhaps there are some even now who may have lively recollections of the sickening odours which assailed their nostrils when passing, on the G. I. P. Railway, the Carnac Bunder. In an article in the *Bombay Gazette* of 5th March 1867 we find it said:—"Travellers by the G. I. P. Railway between Bori Bunder and Byculla have a savoury recollection of the filthy abominations which greeted their nostrils opposite Carnac Bunder, where the old stench-houses stood, which supplied the carnivorous element in Bombay every morning with animal food, and that is, perhaps, all that most of us know regarding the revolting character of the place where cattle were slaughtered for the market." That the removal of the slaughter-houses was then considered a much needed improvement, may be observed from the opening sentence of that same article:—"If Mr. Arthur Crawford, our energetic Municipal Commissioner, had been created for no other purpose than to extinguish the disgusting slaughter-houses, which have from time immemorial been a disgrace to the City of Bombay, and to erect in their place the new slaughter-houses which have recently been opened at Bandora, he would have been amply entitled to the eternal gratitude of all the beef and mutton eating members of this community." But the removal of the slaughter-houses to Bandora do not seem to have pleased everybody. Some ignorant natives endeavoured to breed dissension amongst the people by spreading stories to the effect that the slaughter-houses for cattle and sheep being so close together, that the same knife being used to cut the throats of both cattle and sheep, and that all the meat being conveyed to Bombay in one train the mutton got defiled with the cow beef. How absurd were these rumours! As will be observed when we come to the description of the houses, and the mode of slaughtering, it was utterly impossible for the mutton to be defiled. The animals were, and are now, kept in different quarters and slaughtered in separate sheds. Besides it was impossible that the same knife could be used in killing sheep and cattle, for the butchers who killed the one were of a different caste and creed from the butchers who killed the other, and would not mingle with each other. As to the meat being defiled in the train, nothing could have been more absurd, for the two portions in which the beef and mutton were carried were separated by several carriages in which travelled the butchers' servants. But those rumours, which were, it was believed, spread abroad by those who had an interest in private slaughter-houses, were credited, and the result was that in dirty, out-of-the way corners of the city the slaughtering of sheep was carried on in secret; the meat was sold in secret, and found many buyers. This had, of course, to be suppressed, and the sooner the better. Mr. Crawford endeavoured to point out the danger of such proceedings, the danger of breeding and spreading disease, and the much greater danger of the defilement of meat slaughtered in dirty lanes and houses than at Bandora, where everything was kept clean and in order, where every cow or bullock, sheep or goat, was carefully examined on the fair ground before being put in the shed to wait the butcher's knife, and where the dressed carcase was again examined for traces of disease, which, if found, resulted in the meat being immediately destroyed.

Those troubles, however, came to an end in course of time when the native population came to understand and see that the Municipality had no object in doing anything to offend their faith, and in fact that they had done everything in their power in the planning of the new slaughter-houses to prevent the much-feared contamination; that at Bandora cattle and sheep were kept quite isolated, killed in separate buildings, loaded into the vans for despatch to Bombay on different platforms, and that on reaching the city, as pointed out in the article from the *Bombay Gazette* already referred to, "at the Bombay Station the place for unloading the beef-vans was separated from the place for unloading the mutton-vans by a large iron screen, and the beef was carried away in one direction and the mutton in another to their respective markets, without the slightest possibility of contact."

But trouble was not yet over. The rates, owing to the additional expense of slaughtering in Bandora, and conveyance to the city, had to be raised. The butchers grumbled at first, and then came out on strike, refusing to kill or even to supply cattle. This naturally spread considerable alarm amongst the European population in the city. But the difficulty was got over, thanks to the prompt measures taken by Mr. P. C. Higgins who was so long ago, as he still is, Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter-houses. When the butchers struck there was a good four days' supply of cattle in the sheds at Bandora. Mr. Higgins locked them up; the butchers were sent about their business to grumble and growl, and hold indignation-meetings to their hearts' content. Mr. Higgins set to work with his own peons and servants, slaughtered and dressed the meat themselves, conveyed it to Bombay, and sold it, and so kept the people supplied daily with meat. When the stock of cattle was exhausted another came in from the country. For a week the strike continued, and when the butchers discovered how the work could be done without them, they gave in, and thoroughly cowed, came back to their work. They have behaved well ever since, and given no more trouble.

We now come to a description of a visit to the slaughter-houses at Bandora: but that will perhaps better form the subject of another article.

THE CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

The Commission appointed at Hyderabad, under the presidency of the Residency Surgeon to test the efficacy of chloroform in surgical operations, has commenced its deliberations, says a local correspondent. It consists of Drs. Lawrie, Hehir, Kelly, Tripp, Carroll, Chamarette, Abbas and Sheriff, representing the Nizam; Lauder-Brunton representing the *Lancet*; and Bonford representing the India Office. It is the outcome of another Commission held last year, the results of which were so satisfactory that Dr. Lawrie moved the Nizam to invite the *Lancet* and the Government of India to send out representatives to co-operate with the local Commission. The Nizam having accepted Dr. Lawrie's proposal sanctioned the grant of £1,000. Dr. Lawrie's letter to the *Lancet*, dated the 18th August last, says that the Hyderabad Committee performed a series of experiments of a clinical nature on the effect of chloroform, and that their conclusions were embodied in a report which was submitted to the Government early this year. The experiments tend to prove that chloroform has no direct action upon the heart. If these experiments are continued, associated with trained scientists whose position and attainments will ensure the acceptance of their opinions by the profession, the subject might be threshed out thoroughly, and questions connected with it might be settled once for all. In accepting the Nizam's offer the *Lancet* selected Dr. Lauder-Brunton not only because of his high attainments, but because he holds decided views against Dr. Lawrie's theory on the subject. The motto of the *Lancet* being "*Audi Alteram Partem*," that paper adds it may not be possible to work out completely all the questions which may arise, but if the Hyderabad Commission, with the aid of Dr. Brunton, can settle definitely the question whether chloroform does or does not affect the heart directly, a most important practical object will have been attained by means of the Nizam's generous offer. Drs. Brunton and Bonford arrived on the 22nd, and the Commission met the following day. Their sittings will continue from day to day. They are expected to remain in Hyderabad over one month.

RIDING ON THE OVAL.

A correspondent who signs himself "Cavalier," writes:—

Sir,—An increasing number of hard-worked citizens take their recreation in the morning in riding round "the Oval," in front of the High Court and Secretariat. A certain number of these, Europeans among them sad to say, who ought to have more *savoir faire*, ride madly in the wrong direction. It is obviously dangerous, if several parties are cantering in a prescribed ride in opposite directions. A very wise and common-sense rule holds good on such occasions, and one that the majority observe on the Oval. It is "go the way of the sun," keep the inside railing always on your right hand. If any one wants to go in the other direction, let it be at a slow pace and as near to the outside railing as possible. I don't mean to imply that the Oval should be used as a race-course (I have the opposite opinion), but for the safety and convenience of the public, the above simple race-course rule may be with advantage observed. I know from years of experience that the Oval has seen many accidents.

Colonel Wise has just delivered an opinion on the same subject. In reply to a question submitted to him, he writes:—

"Dear Sir,—I am not aware of any particular rule for riders, but nearly all race-courses that are oval or circular are called right-handed courses, that is you ride with your right hand to the inside, and following this idea people riding on the Oval in Bombay should, in my opinion, go round in that direction."

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H. M S Serapis, Commander F. B. Boardman, C. B. arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth. The vessel called at Malta, Port Said, and Aden on her way, and brought 71 officers, 19 ladies, 8 children, 1,154 European rank and file, 64 women, and 71 children. The weather experienced on the voyage was very pleasant, with the exception of the heat, which was excessive in the Red Sea. During the voyage two infants died from convulsions. There were 3 cases of scarlet fever among children, on account of which they were landed at Aden, with their parents, 3 men and two women. The Serapis passed the Troopship Crocodile homeward bound. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Maj E Blaksley; Capts C E Moberley, R M Crofton; Lieuts J E W Headlem, St J L H du Plat Taylor, J Haggard, E P Smith, and Mrs H B Dodgson.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut-Col and Mrs C H Kilner, Lieut-Col H M Burgess and two daughters, Maj and Mrs H A Rigg, Maj and Mrs J W T Spencer; Capts, H B Brownlow, J M Stopford; Lieuts S J A Muter, Lieut and Mrs E A Campbell, O K Tancock, E J Cleeve, C J Blunt; Sec Lieuts, N F Gordon, R E A Le Mottie, F T Oldham; Rev Mr and Mrs J Thorne.

C Battery, Royal Horse Artillery—Maj W G Knox, C B; Capt and Lady G Thomas, Bart; Lieuts T G Best, H L A Jenkinson, F H F R McMeckan.

Eastern, Division, Royal Artillery.—Sec. Lieuts W H. Hunt. and C. W. G. Orr.

2nd Devonshire, Major and Mrs. R. E. Kersol, Lieuts. W. B. Landes, P. J. L. Good.

1st East Surrey.—Capt W H Ellis, Sec Lieut W H Dickson.

2nd Derbyshire.—Qr-Mstr W Fox.

Indian Medical Staff.—Surgs F R Ozzard, W S. P Ricketts, Surg and Mrs E Jennings, A E Hendly, G W Jenney, C T Hudson.

Royal Engineers.—Sec. Lieuts. H. R. Stockley, C. H. W. Crookshank, S. G. Rivett-Carnac, J. F. H. Carmichael, W. A. S. Kincaird, J. S. Liddell, G. B. Kingstone, H. F. Thuillier.

B. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.—Capt. F. L. Cunliffe; Lieuts. G. MacMicking, A. D. Young, W. A. Robinson.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Maj. Hon. F. W. J. Shore; Lieut. L. G. F. Gordon; Sec. Lieut. C. F. Templer.

Southern Division, Royal Artillery.—Capt. R. W. Fuller; Sec. Lieut. W. C. R. Tannar.

1st East Lancashire.— Capt. and Mrs. A. J. A. Wright and Child.

2nd Royal Irish.—Sec. Lieut. J. S. M. Shea, H. W. Cruddas.

Medical Staff.—Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. W. D. Willson. and 5 children; Surg. and Mrs. W. Keays, Surg. and Mrs. J. C. Culling, W. P. Feltham.

5th Lancers.—Capt. A. C. King.

1st Bradford.—Sec. Lieut. R. M. C. Stevens.

2nd West Bed Riding.—Sec. Lieut. W. Beale.

1st Connaught Rangers.—Sec. Lieut. F. T. T. Moore

Roman Catholic Chaplain.—Rev. Thos. Mahon.

Wife of Capt. A. Eardley Wilmot.

ARCHBISHOP PORTER MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.
The Rector, St. Xavier's College	200
T. S. Hamilton, C.S.	200
Captain Crowder	150
A. S. Moriarty, C.S.	100
Dr. J. P. Barry	100
S. W. Valladares	100
J. F. Fernandez	75
P. Byrne	50
E. H. McDowell	50
M. Tighe	50
T. A. Walsh	50
H. Kerrigan	50
Stephen Higgins	50
Lewis Gonsalves	50
C. Lauder	20
W Phillips	20
H. P. G. Macpherson	20
J. Twiss	20
J. A. Guider	20
Thos. Major	20
J. P. Dillon	20
Chas. Major	10
H. J. Walsh	10
J. B. Morrissey	5
Total......	1,440

Subscriptions may be paid into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Bombay, or to the Very Rev. Father Dalhoff, S. J., Fort Chapel.

Mr. J. R. Bell is appointed Engineer-in-chief of the Hyderabad-Umarkote Railway Survey, with Messrs. Addis, Wiseman and Parry as Executive Engineers.

Correspondence is published with reference to the loss of the s. s. Vaiturna in a cyclone last year. The Governor-General in Council holds that the Meteorological Department did their utmost under the circumstances in regard to storm-warnings.

The survey of the railway from Delhi to Kotri has been sanctioned, Mr. Croudace being appointed Engineer-in-chief of the project. The following Royal Engineers are appointed Assistant Engineers on the survey:—Lieutenants Scudamore, Burn, Murray, Macaulay, Waghorn, Stevens, Moore, Duff and Kincaid.

THE MYSORE GOLD FIELD.

Facing the Gandasi traveller's bungalow, and just across the public road from Artikeri to Seringapatam, says a writer in the *Madras Times*, is a low range of hills covered with scrub jungle and tall grass. The prospect is not at all inviting; the absence of cultivation, the want of villages, and the low back-ground give the place a dreary, lonely look, so that the traveller seldom glances there a second time, wasting not a thought on a spot which leaves no impression on his mind. So much for Gandasi of the past. What the future of Gandasi will be is yet to be written; a magician has struck the ground with his wand; we await the result. Mr. Bruce Foote, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, one of the most cautious of cautious men, a scientist of repute, and as an authority on gold-mining, pronounced ato be the *first* in India, has laid it down that, so far as Mysore is concerned, the gold-mining operations at present conducted are the merest scratchings at the surface of an out-lying patch. The great mass of the Dharwar rocks—the "Silurians" in a gold-mining sense of India—is as yet untouched. Stretching across the Mysore provinces from north to south, are great bands of these Dharwars, or gold-bearing rocks, which a cursory inspection has shown to be studded with remains of an old industry, as old perhaps as the "Kurambers"—that race of able miners and artificers, of whose handiwork only glimpses are left us, in the architectural remains at Mahavalipuram. Whether carried on by Kurumbars, or others, there cannot be a doubt that the plateau of South India was once the scene of a mighty gold-industry. It is not in one particular locality, or on any small scale, that these workings are carried out, but all over the area examined by Mr. Bruce Foote, numbering some thousands of square miles, shafts and tunnels are found, some filled in, others more favourably situated, partially preserved. Although these old workings have not a history, they are known to tradition, and some idea of their magnitude may be formed from the fact that all traces of cities known to have flourished some three or four hundred years ago, are lost; yet the mines remain, and are easily recognised by the expert. When the present gold-mining industry in South India comes to make a history for itself, and when that history is written, the "Dharwar rocks" will hold as prominent a place as the Upper and Lower Silurian rocks of other gold mining countries. Sufficient evidence is not as yet forthcoming to co-relate this formation with the gold-bearing rocks of Australia or America; the singular absence of paleozaic remains in rocks of this character in India precludes any comparison with the graptolitic slates of the Australian gold-fields, but the characteristics of the Dharwars are sufficiently distinctive, and this distinction marks it as the great gold-bearing rock of India.

Kolar—Mr. Bruce Foote has said—does not belong to the well-marked great bands of Dharwars, which traverse Mysore from a S. to N. direction; it is an outlier of limited extent, which may be found to form the southern extension of a land of similar rocks, observed in Bellary and the Nizam's dominions. Of the three bands traversing Mysore, the Western is the largest in size, and the least known, the most of the country being covered with the dense forests and steep hills of the Western Ghauts. On its South-eastern fringe, and within a few miles of the Artikeri station on the Southern Mahratta Railway, is the Gandasi gold-field.

A run of a hundred miles from Bangalore, on the Tumkur Branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway brings us to Artikeri, where a first class traveller's bungalow affords shelter, and food if required, while arrangements are being made to engage a cart to convey one to Gandasi, eleven miles south, on the Seringapatam road. On our way, we pass the camp of the Harahalli Gold Mining Company, whose courteous Resident Director, is willing to show the visitor what there is to be seen, on this company's property. Continuing the journey till the eleventh mile, the third class bungalow and little village of Gandasi are reached, where we camp for the night, after partaking of such provisions as we have taken care to bring with us, Gandasi producing nothing fit for European lips. Crossing the public road next morning, a walk of half an hour brings us to the "Ribblesdale block—so called from the concessionaire, Lord Ribblesdale. However dreary Gandasi may be at present, it must have, at one time, presented a particularly busy appearance, as an enormous old working, said to be 700 yards in length, testifies to the amount of work carried on by the ancients. A well-marked reef, of a bluish black quartz, out-crops in the southern extremity of the working, which is semicircular in shape and of no great present depth, whatever it may have been formerly. In the old workings, Bruce Foote found gold, and Lavelle found gold; but Bruce Foote may pipe and Lavelle may pipe, the British investing public was not to be charmed—the piping of the head necromancer was wanting.

A million sterling had been spent on the Kolar gold-fields, and success had not attended the effort of a single company. Mining Captains had come, and mining Captains had gone, yet the treasures of the Champion lode were not discovered till Plummer put his hand to the Mysore plough, and since his advent, success has been assured, to his field, at least. Five thousand ounces of gold a month, is a rare tune with which to charm the hearts of the money-loving British investor, and Plummer had piped that tune and carried the English stock exchange with him. The stock brokers are ready to swear by Plummer, and the curates and widows of old England are ready to believe the brokers, and bring forth their little savings, if Plummer reports on Gandasi. The Directors of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, instruct Captain Plummer to proceed to Gandasi and report on Ribblesdale's Block. Plummer demurs; he is old, and roughing it in strange localities has no charms for him. The Directors insist, no report but Plummer's will go down with the public, Plummer must oblige, and except £500 for his week's work.

Captain Plummer, Manager of the Mysore Gold-Mining Company proceeded to Artikeri in the early part of September, to report on the Gandasi gold-field. After a careful survey of the field and its mineral characteristics, after numerous tests of samples of quartz, and a close scrutiny of the reefs and old workings, Mr. Plammer reports very favourably of this property; nay, rumour has it that so highly does he think of it that he will himself direct the mining operations, if his health permits; and if rumour is correct, then we may believe that the Gandasi gold-field is a gold-mine *indeed*. There can be no doubt that the British public will come forward freely, to invest in a concern that has Plummer's approval, for it is argued "has he not made Mysore a success, when others failed?"

To the Mysore Government this new departure, to pastures new may mean a great deal. Already, the direct revenue from the royalty on the out-turn of gold, amounts to a lac of rupees per annum, while the indirect benefit to the State, from the large expenditure on labour and necessaries at the mines, must be great. With the opening out of a new gold-field in the heart of Mysore, a fillip would be given to all other sources of revenue, as increased wealth means increased wants, with the means of gratifying them.

LORD CONNEMARA'S RETURN TO MADRAS.

His Excellency Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lord Marsham, A.-D.-C., and Mr. J. D. Rees, Private Secretary, arrived at the Central Station, on Sunday morning, by the ordinary mail train from Bombay, which steamed in exactly at 6-13 A. M. His Excellency's arrival being, by request, regarded as private, there was no guard of honor assembled, but a portion of the platform was covered with red baize, and six troopers of the Body Guard were in waiting outside the station to escort His Excellency to Government House. On the platform, to receive His Excellency, were the Hon. Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Stokes, C. S. I., Major Scott-Chisholm, (Military Secretary), Mr. Claude Vincent, Surgeon-Major Maitland, A.M.D, Captain Kerrich, Lieutenant Vans Agnew, Mr. F. B. Hanna, Captain Ossman Khan, A. D. C., and Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row. On His Excellency alighting from his saloon, which had been sent to Bombay for his convenience, he shook hands with those present, and it was noticeable that Mr. Rees was very heartily received by every one, this being his first appearance in Madras, since his return from England. His Excellency looked remarkably well in health, not withstanding the fatiguing journey he had undergone from the Pishin Valley to Madras, a journey from which many of the younger men of the service might well shrink with something akin to dislike. Mr. Rees also looked the very picture of health, with his usual good spirits replenished.—*Times*.

A Beauty show was announced to open in Paris on the 20th inst. The candidates, thirty in number, include two English, one Irish, two South Americans, two from the United States, two Hungarians, two Russians, two Italians, one Roumanian, five French, and four Orientals. The Irish lady is the daughter of a dignitary of the Irish Church, and is married to M. Sylvain, an actor at the Comedie Francaise. Many of the candidates are quite accomplished, some playing different musical instruments, while others appear to have a good deal of skill as artists.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Millowner's Association was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the chairman of the Association, presided, and among the others present were:—Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Damodhar Tapidas, K. R. Cama, Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Jairazbhoy Makanjee, Runchordas Narotamdas, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Perozeshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Motilal Jeewandas, Veerchund Deepchund, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Jewandas Mooljee, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Ramchander Hemraj, P. Pearson, and J. F. Fernandez.

The following report was submitted:—

Your committee have now the pleasure to wait upon the members with a statement of the funds and affairs of the Association brought down to 30th June 1889, accompanied by a *resumé* of the different subjects which have been dealt with during the period under review. By bringing the report down to the 30th June instead of the 31st December, as formerly, your committee are able to include the annual return of the Association, showing the various Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills working in India, the number of hands employed, the consumption of cotton, &c. This return, owing to the rapid increase which is now taking place in the extent of the industry throughout the country, becomes annually of more interest and importance; and it appears to the committee of decided advantage to include it in the report. During the first twelve out of the eighteen months dealt with in the report the conditions of the industry were in every way favourable, and the large profits earned gave a marked impetus to the erection of new mills with the result that the number of mills working and in course of erection in all India was increased during the year ending 30th June last by ten, the spindles during the same interval increasing by 273,667 and the looms by 2,065. Of this development Bombay and Presidency owns nine mills, 182,625 spindles, and 1,113 looms. There are, moreover, at least three new mills contemplated in the North-West Provinces, of which the promoters have made no return. The export trade in cotton yarn to China still continues to develop, although there has been a slight falling off in the demand from these countries since 30th June. For piece-goods, however, the enquiry, which was most active during 1888, and gave promise of attaining very large proportions, has since relaxed, and it will be observed that the shipments during the first six months of the current year have declined to a very low level.

Exports of country-made yarn to China and Japan.

Period.		China—Bales 400 lbs. each.	Japan—Bales 400 lbs. each.	Total Bales.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	1877...	28,516	142	28,658
Do.	1878...	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do.	1879...	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do.	1880...	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do.	1881...	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do.	1882...	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do.	1883...	94,982	17,421	112,403
Do.	1884...	127,318	13,846	141,164
Do.	1885...	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do.	1886...	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do.	1887...	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do.	1888...	234,071	52,697	286,768
From 1st Jan. to 30th	June 1889...	125,685	28,102	153,787

Exports of country-made piece goods to China and Japan.

Period.		China.		Japan.		Total.	
		Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	1877..	10	11100	..	..	10	11100
Do.	1878..	1203	1499331	58	113521	1261	1612852
Do.	1879..	296	365640	5	8400	301	374040
Do.	1880..	1553	1890685	110	132000	1663	2022685
Do.	1881..	141	168139	2	5250	143	173389
Do.	1882..	573	712337	20	36714	593	749051
Do.	1883..	1785	2188770	452	565953	2237	2754723
Do.	1884..	1595	1770662	16	25187	1611	1795849
Do.	1885..	2303	3712273	6	5373	2309	3717646
Do.	1886..	2302	2938890	...	..	2302	2938890
Do.	1887..	1963	2581680	3	4560	1966	2586240
Do.	1888..	11320	15751688	96	140321	11416	15892009
From 1st Jan. to 30th	June 1889..	1182	1832170	23	27600	1205	1859770

FACTORY LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

In the latter half of 1888 it became apparent, from the reports in the public press of what had transpired at meetings of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other cognate bodies in England, that the question of Factory Legislation in India was likely to be taken up by the Houses of Parliament, and, possibly from the tone which the discussion had assumed, discussed in a manner inimical to the interests of the industry in India. Your committee, therefore, having given the matter careful consideration, decided that the most effectual means by which they could put the case of the millowners before the public here and at home was to hold a general meeting of all members of the Association, as also of those interested in the industry, for the purpose of discussing the matter to the fullest extent. On 19th December, 1888, therefore, a meeting was held in the rooms of the Association, at which the following gentlemen were present:—The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, chairman, in the chair. Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, and Nowrojee N. Wadia (Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld., Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., Gordon Mills Co., Ld., and Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.); George Cotton (James Greaves Mills Co., Ld., Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld., Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Co, Ld., Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld., Connaught Mill Co., Ld., and Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.); Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee (New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld., City of Bombay S. & W. Co., Ld.); Gordhundas Khatao (Lakhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.); Dhuramsey Soonderdas (Khandeish S. & W. Mills Co., Ld., and Soonderdas S. & W. Co., Ld.); Veerchund Deepchund and J. F. Fernandez (Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld., Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ld., and Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.,); Jehanghir Hormusjee and Dayabhai Tapidas (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Runchordas Narotamdas (Presidency Mill Co., Ld.); Ramchunder Hemraj and Cursondas Vullabdas (Jewraj Baloo S. & W. Co., Ld.); Jairazbhoy Makanjee and Ruttonjee Muncherjee (Khatao Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld., and Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ld.); Essa Khalifa (Essa Khalifa S. & W. Mills); Vundrawandas Parshotumdas (Malabar S. & W. Co., Ld.); E. Moses (Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.); Jewandas Mooljee (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.); P. Pearson (Anglo-Indian S. W. & Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit (Oriental S. & W. Company, Ld., and National S. & W. Company, Ld.); J. H. Latimer (Agra S. & W. Co., Ld.); John Y. Lang (United S. & Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Thakersey Naranjee (Bombay National Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Dewdut Dani and Jamsetjee Heerajee (Motilall Pitty Spinning Mill). A full report of this meeting is appended, and it is sufficient here to say that the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the secretary, assisted by the committee, prepare a memorial setting forth the different conditions of factory labour in England and India, showing how unnecessary and inapplicable the English Factory Act would be for Indian Mills; pointing out how such a legislative measure would be a source of hardship to adults by reducing their earnings, and the manner in which it would be the means of preventing thousands of young persons and children from earning their livelihood; respectfully calling to mind the sacrifice that India was compelled to make in the interests of Lancashire in repealing the import duties; and, lastly, pointing out that factory legislation in the direction agitated for by Lancashire competitors is meant and would tend to cripple an industry which it is to the best interests of the State to foster and encourage by every legitimate means; the progress of cotton and kindred manufactures in India being the only true safeguard against famine and want in a country otherwise dependent on agriculture for the people's support." In accordance with this resolution, the Secretary took in hand the preparation of a memorial to Government, but in the meantime the course followed by the discussion in Parliament and the position assumed by the Indian Government, showed that the question had already taken a different aspect, and your committee decided, therefore, that the memorial was unnecessary. The Government of India, ably advised by the local Government, under Lord Reay, recognised the justice of the views advocated by the Millowners,' and, with scarcely an exception, have supported, as will be seen by their despatch of 5th March, 1889, addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, (which will be found in the Appendix), what the millowners themselves would have desired. The leading misconception which has characterized the discussion of the question in England has been the impression that millowners here were themselves averse to factory legislation. Than this nothing could be further from the fact, as the Factory Commission of 1884 demonstrated most conclusively that the millowners themselves represented the desire for factory legislation on a fair and reasonable basis, more consistently than any other body. As the matter now stands, it seems probable that the outcome of the agitation will be to introduce such modified form of legislation as may be necessary to ensure a certain amount of protection to women and children; but this, as a matter of fact, has practically been observed in all large factories from the beginning, and the action of Government will merely have the effect, therefore, of confirming by legislative enactment what has hitherto been the prevailing practice in the mills. In the case of women, for instance, it is proposed to make it compulsory that they shall have at least 4 holidays in each month, but a careful analysis of the attendances of women in the leading mills in Bombay show that they are in the habit, of their own accord, of taking from six to seven days every month, and that, too, at such times as are most convenient to them personally.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Since the publication of the last annual report, Government have promoted and passed a Bill for the prevention of the fraudulent marking and description of merchandise, the provisions of which, as regards the cotton spinning and weaving industry of Bombay, are likely to be of enormous importance to the trade. The question was first brought before the Association in February 1888, when the committee resolved themselves into a Special Committee to discuss the draft Act submitted for the consideration of the Association by the Government of India, through the Bombay Government. After an exhaustive discussion on the subject, and a careful analysis of the provisions of the Act, your Committee decided to approve of the proposed legislation, merely pointing out that the altered conditions of trade and manufacture in this country required some slight modifications from the English Act, to avoid difficulties in complying with its provisions. The new Act came up for discussion before the Legislative Council of India in January of the current year, and the views of this Association were most ably advocated by your Chairman, the Honorable Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit. Largely owing to his influence, it was decided by the Special Government Committee on the Bill to recommend the adoption of a clause in the Act, rendering it compulsory to stamp on all goods sold by length or piece the length of such goods in standard yards, and your committee, on being consulted regarding this clause, at once addressed Government advocating its adoption. At a later stage the Association was again consulted as to framing a list of permissible variations between the described and actual lengths of goods, and after several meetings the following were recommended to Government:—That the permissible variations decided upon by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for cotton piece goods should be adopted as being fair and reasonable to both buyers and manufacturers, while it would have the additional advantage of placing the permissible variations in the dimensions of imported and Indian made goods on identically the same basis. On cotton goods therefore all dimensions should be determined by measurement upon the counter in imperial yards of 36 inches. That a trade description is false in a material respect in regard to the stamping of dimensions whenever it falls short of the under noted particulars:—

(1) Where a single length is stamped the following variations, either way, shall be recognised as fair, provided that the goods average the stamped length, viz.:—

	Inches.
In Piece Goods 10 yards long and under	4
" above 10 " and up to 23 yards long.	5
" " 23 " 36 ...	7
" " 36 " 47 ...	9
" " 47 " long........................	18

(2) Where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped the following shall be the recognised differences between the maxima and minima lengths, provided that no piece be less than the maximum stamped length, viz:—

	Inches.
In Piece Goods under 25 yards long	9
" " above 35 " and up to 47 yds. long.	18
" " 47 " long................	36

(3) Where the width is stamped, a variation of half-an-inch, either way, in goods which are 40 inches and under shall be recognised as fair, provided that the goods average the stamped width; and in the same way a variation of three-quarters of an inch shall be recognised as fair in pieces over 40 inches and under 59 inches and of one inch for pieces that are 59 inches wide and above. Cotton Yarns, Grey.—A variation of 5 per cent. in the count, either way, should be allowed, and assuming the hank to be 840 yards the average should be that length. Thread of all kinds cotton, woollen, flax and silk.—A permissible variation of one per cent., either way, in length is recommended. The above are the only articles with which the members of this Association are directly concerned or upon which they feel competent to pass an opinion as to the variations which should be rendered permissible under the Act. The following are the rules published by the Government of India under the Act, which, with the exception of some slight additions regarding yarns, are practically the same as the foregoing:—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV. of 1889, the Governor-General in Council directs that Criminal Courts, in giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade descriptions of quantity, measure or weight of the goods specified hereunder, shall observe the following instructions:—

I.—A trade description of length stamped on "grey white," or "coloured cotton piece-goods" shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—(*a*) where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—4 inches in pieces stamped as 10 yards long and under; 5 inches in pieces stamped as above 10 yards and up to 23 yards long; 7 inches in pieces stamped as above 23 yards and up to 36 yards long; 9 inches in pieces stamped as above 36 yards and up to 47 yards long; 18 inches in pieces stamped as above 47 yards long:

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length; (*b*) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than— 9 inches in piece-goods under 35 yards long; 18 inches in piece-goods 35 yards and up to 47 yards long; 36 inches in piece-goods above 47 yards long; Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey-white* or *coloured cotton piece-goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless the description exceeds the actual width by—half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width; three quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width; one inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width; provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

III.—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey cotton yarn* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—(*a*) the described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent.; or (*b*) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle of such yarn is less than 840 yards; or (*c*) in a bundle described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots or moras of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots or moras of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn.

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of dyed cotton yarn shall be accepted as indicating length, only the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if it exceeds the actual length by more than 5 per cent.: Provided that the average length of the whole number of hanks in the yarn in question shall not be less than the described length.

V.—A trade description of length applied to *thread of any kind* (of cotton, wool, flax or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

VI.— The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped shall be determined by measurement in imperial yards of thirty six inches. A copy of the Act will be found in the Appendix for the better information of members. Meantime, it is gratifying to state that the members of this Association have accepted the provisions of the law without demur, and your Committee consider that the legislation which at first was looked upon with a certain amount of doubt and suspicion is giving earnest of being of the greatest benefit to the trade. The eventual result must be to put a stop to the unfair competition which had been rapidly gaining ground amongst the mills, thereby placing our manufactures on an enhanced basis proportioned to their intrinsic value which cannot fail ultimately to increase a legitimate demand for them amongst all classes of consumers throughout the East.

CHINA FREIGHTS.

The position of China freights, which your Committee noticed in their last annual report, continued unchanged throughout the year 1888,rates ranging about Rs. 10 per ton to Hongkong. At the beginning of this year, however, the three regular lines came to an arrangement for joint working, under which they increased the rates to Rs. 12 per ton for Hongkong,Rs.15 per ton for Shanghai and Rs. 17 per ton for Japan, subject to a brokerage of 2 per cent. and a rebate of 5 per cent. This enhancement, although not serious in amount, your Committee considered unwarranted by the existing position of freights to other ports, and they decided, after having unavailingly requested the companies to reconsider their action, to endeavour to make arrangements for running a separate line of steamers between Bombay and China under the auspices of the Association itself. Advertisements accordingly were inserted in the English newspapers asking for tenders of tonnage, and met with immediate response; but after carefully considering the offers they had received, and the difficulties attendant on working a large line of steamers, the Committee came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to suspend further negotiations until general rates of freight throughout the world gave way somewhat from the unusually high point recently touched. The enormous number of steamers now building are almost certain to produce a reaction in rates of freight at no very distant date, and your Committee feel confident that present figures will not last. The recent diminution in the demand for yarn from China is not uninfluenced by the enchanced cost of yarn caused by higher freights, and already the owners of the three lines trading to China are beginning to find the result of their action in a very material reduction in the amount of available cargo.

BOILER INSPECTION ACT 1887.

In July 1888, Mr W. Moylan, the then Inspector of Steam Boilers under the Act, published a circular pointing out that, under Section 24 the practice of having two or more mills in charge of one engineer was prohibited, and that engineers, contrary to the spirit of the Act were frequently absent from the mills, and the boilers and engines left in sole charge of uncertificated men. In event, he stated, of his discovering any case of this kind he would feel himself compelled to proceed against the agent or owner of the mill under Section 27 of the Act. The Committee, after discussing the circular, directed the Secretary to address Mr. Moylan, pointing out that the interpretation he had put upon the Act was not in accordance with their reading of the law, and as moreover, it was somewhat obscure in meaning they solicited the favor of further explanation. A reply to this letter was received from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, to whom the Inspector of Boilers had referred the matter for decision. Ultimately it was arranged that Messrs. George Cotton, Nowrojee N. Wadia and the Secretary should constitute a deputation to wait upon the Collector and discuss the matter personally. As the result of the conference which ensued, the circular to which objection was taken by your Committee, has been placed in abeyance, and the Act is now worked in a manner which, while effectual for the purpose for which it has been instituted, gives little ground for complaint on the part of millowners, although one or two points have arisen from time to time which have called for discussion.

The most important of these was raised by the Government of Bombay in a letter which they addressed to the Association in January last, in which they stated that they had reason to believe it was a common custom among certain owners of factories in Bombay to employ duly qualified engineers for a few days about the time the Inspector of Steam Boilers was expected to visit the factory, and then when the inspection of the boilers had been completed, to discharge him and replace his services with an unqualified person at a lower rate of pay. To guard against such a practice, Government proposed to insert a provision in the law requiring owners or managers of mills to give notice to the Steam Boiler Inspection Department of all persons employed as engineers in charge of engines and boilers and of any changes in the incumbency of these positions. As these charges appeared to your Committee not only unwarranted in fact but objectionabte in character, they addressed Government repudiating in the most decided language any knowledge of such practice, and, at the same time, giving it most unhesitatingly as their opinion that no addition to the existing law was required in respect of this matter. It may be that this practice has been adopted by the proprietors or managers of some of the small factories in the Island, but the members of this Association are fully aware that it would be absolutely impossible for the larger mills to adopt such a course, their engineers being almost invariably men of reputation and position, and engaged under agreements which would not permit of the practice alleged by Government.

It is satisfactory to know that the representations of your Committee appear to have been accepted by Government, as no further action has been taken in connection with the matter. While Mr. Moylan's circular, above mentioned, was still under consideration, some of the members of the Association called the attention of the Committee to the fact that their engineers were being summoned on the Jury to serve at the Criminal Sessions. A compliance with the summons of the High Court would at once have infringed the Act, if interpreted in the spirit laid down by Mr. Moylan, and your Committee, therefore, applied to the Clerk of the Crown with the view of obtaining a ruling of the Chief Justice in favor of the exemption of all engineers of factories from attendance on juries. The Committee's representation received prompt and courteous attention from Mr. M. H. Starling, the then Clerk of the Crown, and not only were those engineers who had been summoned absolved from attendance, but provision was made for the exemption, as far as possible in the future, of all men whose names were duly submitted to the Court. As millowners are aware, the absence of an engineer from a mill might frequently mean the entire stoppage of the machinery, and the concession that the High Court has thus made by the direction of the Chief Justice is therefore a most important one, not only on behalf of owners and agents, but in the interests of the work-people themselves.

THE USE OF STEAM-WHISTLES IN MILLS.

Beginning in November 1888, your Committee have exchanged a considerable amount of correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality on the subject of the use of steam-whistles in mills. The use of these instruments, the Municipal Commissioner pointed out, is, under Section 393 of the New Municipal Act, rendered illegal, and, as both he and the Health Officer alleged, had become, in some places, a nuisance to the surrounding neighbourhoods. The Committee themselves could see nothing in favour of the use of steam-whistles in mills, but on consulting the members of the Association found several who advocated their use for the purpose of giving warning to the workpeople as to the hours of attendance and dismissal, and also for the starting and stopping of the engines. Defering to the opinions expressed by the minority who use steam-whistles, the Committee addressed the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer stating that there might, in some instances, be good reasons for the use of the instrument, and, so far as these reasons had been given, quoted them. At the same time they could not help thinking that other effectual means could easily be devised which would answer all the purposes for which steam-whistles may be required, and at the same time be less obnoxious to residents and others in the neighbourhood of the mills; and they accordingly suggested to the Muicipal Commissioner that it would be advisable for him do deal with each mill individually on this question.

THE IMPORTATION OF LABOR FOR THE BOMBAY MILLS.

Messrs. Tata and Sons, Agents of the Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited, addressed the Committee of the Association in August 1888 regarding the present position of the supply of labor for the mills, and making suggestions as to the mode in which they considered the supply might be increased with advantage to owners of mills here, and at the same time to the benefit of the unemployed classes in the North-West Provinces and elsewhere in India. Acknowledging the importance of the subject, your Committee devoted considerable attention to it, and at several meetings discussed Messrs Tata and Son's proposals in detail. As the outcome of the discussion, however, the majority of the Committee came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to allow the demand for labour in Bombay to create its own supply without special steps being taken by the Association, and in this decision the general members of the Association will no doubt coincide.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

At the last annual meeting of the Association, it will be remembered that a resolution was passed authorising theCommittee to make a donation ofRs.2,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the year 1888, provided the Committee considered it advisable to do so. In accordance with this resolution, your Committee has since paid the annual donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Institute, but in handing over this sum have laid it down clearly that this must not be regarded in the light of a yearly subscription to the Institute, but a donation which may or may not be repeated in future years. It will be for the members—having regard to the object and aims of the Institute— to decide whether the same amount of contribution shall be continued; and your Committee are of opinion that it would be well to obtain the sanction of the general body of members to the contribution each succeeding ear.—

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Honorary Secretary of the Indian Temperance Association addressed your Committee in December last handing them copies of the rules and proceedings and stating that with the object of furthering the movement, the Temperance Association were desirous of obtaining subscriptions which would enable them to provide paid agents to work regularly amongst the working classes. In reply to this appeal the Committee stated that, while sympathising with the movement, they considered the matter entirely outside the objects of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and regretted that they were unable to devote any portion of the Association's funds to the purpose requested.

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1888.

The promoters of the Poona Industrial Exhibition of 1888 applied for the support of the Association in the matter of funds and exhibits, and your Committee sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 to assist the movement. Circulars were also sent round to the members requesting them to aid the Exhibition by sending exhibits, but these met with little response, and the Committee did not consider it desirable to make up a set of exhibits as representing the Association.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Standing Committee of the Indian National Congress addressed the Committee inviting their co-operation with the objects of the Congress, but the Committee replied that they did not consider this Association would be warranted in co-operating in a movement of the kind. A similar reply was returned to the Secretary of the Provincial Conference who asked for the support of the Association in March of this year.

FIRE INSURANCE.

In connection with previous correspondence which the Association had with the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents regarding the terms of settlement for losses by Fire, a communication was received in February 1888 from the Secretary to that body intimating that it had been decided to adopt instead of the phrase "on the day preceding that on which the fire occurred," the wording of the London Committee of Fire Offices, namely, "immediately anterior to the fire." A further communication from the Secretary of the Bombay Associaton of Fire Insurance Agents intimated that the offices belonging to that Association intended to adopt a clause defining "stock" for purposes of insurance.
The Committee have caused to be circulated to the members a copy of a communication received from the Commissioner of Police pointing out that it would be of great advantage in cases of fire if the mills were all provided with the same hose couplings as those used by the Fire Brigade, as in cases of emergency the brigade gear would fit theirs, and vice versa. From the replies received the bulk of the mills seemed to be provided with this coupling.
In May of the current year the Association of Fire Insurance Agents again addressed this Association pointing out the danger arising from opening full-pressed bales of cotton with hatchets, crowbars and chisels, and stating that a recent fire in a mixing room had been traced to this cause. The Committee accordingly suggested to members the adoption of the patent bale opener which can be had very cheaply, and obviates entirely the danger of fire from opening the hoops on bales.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN THE HANDS OF MILLS.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the last annual general meeting of the Association, the Secretary issued a circular to all owners and agents of mills in the Island asking them to return to him the actual stock of cotton which they held on the 30th June 1888. With the exception of two mills all the owners and agents were good enough to return their stocks which enabled the Secretary to make up figures of cotton on 30th June 1888, the quantity held at that period being 80,291½ candies. As the figures given were probably very reliable, they enabled members of the Association to obtain an excellent starting point for calculating the available surplus of supplies for the following season, and advantage has been taken of this in making up a new return, which will be found in the Appendix, showing how the actual receipts, shipments and stocks of cotton bore out the returns of consumption by the local mills for some years past. If the members were agreeable, it would undoubtedly be an advantage to get the stock made up annually on 30th June, as it would enable members to form a reliable estimate of the quantity available for consumption until the new crop comes in.

REFERENCES TO THE ASSOCIATION.

The following are some of the references which, have been made to the Association during the past eighteen months:—New high-speed improved Cotton Cleaning Machine.—The Inspector of Factories in April 1888 asked for any information obtainable regarding a new cotton cleaning machine by L. Chater which, he said, he had reason to believe was in use in some of the Bombay mills. Inquiries instituted by the Committee, however, failed to elicit any information on the subject. Consumption of Bengal Cotton.—Several enquiries have been received from the other side of India as to the proportion and quantity of Bengal cotton consumed by the Bombay mills during the year, but to these enquiries the Committee have been compelled to say that no information is available beyond the annual return of the total quantity of cotton of all descriptions consumed. Allowance for depreciation on buildings and machinery in computing profits for assessment of income tax.—In reply to several enquiries on this subject the Committee have merely quoted the published ruling of the Government of India on the subject. Use of the "Howden" boiler in Mills.—The Executive Health Officer to the Municipality having asked for information respecting these boilers, one of the members of the Committee undertook to supply all details to any suitable person the Municipality might depute. Reference from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, as to whether the cotton produced in the Bombay Presidency is insufficient to meet the export demand and the consumption of the population.—In reply to this, your Committee stated that they had no statistics at their disposal beyond those supplied by Government, which would enable them to give special information on the subject, but that from a merely general point of view they were inclined to think that the quantity of cotton grown in this Presidency was quite sufficient to meet the export demand in addition to the consumption of the population. This of course, has allusion to the Presidency proper, and not the port of Bombay.

STATISTICS.

The regular monthly detailed statement of cotton yarns and goods have been regularly supplied to members, and the amplification of these returns, since the beginning of the current year, will, no doubt, have proved most useful to the members of the Association. The weekly lists of quotations have also been carefully made up and regularly supplied to members as heretofore.

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The following mills have joined the Association since last report and as none have resigned the number of members is now increased to 48:—Star of India Mills, Limited., Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited. There are still many private owners and agents of mills both in Bombay and up-country to whom the membership would be an undoubted advantage as the record of work done very clearly shows, and the Committee trust that by the end of the next official year every cotton mill, in the Presidency at least, will be represented on the Association. Were this the case the charges for membership might be materially reduced, while every additional member adds to the weight and influence of the Association as a body.

It was proposed by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, seconded by Mr. George Cotton, and carried that the report of the committee with statement of accounts for the period from 1st January 1888 to 30th June, 1889, be received and adopted.

It was proposed by Mr. Durabjee Shroff, seconded by Vundravandass Purshotumdass, and agreed to that the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Damodhar Tapidas, and Dharamsey Soonderdas, who retire by rotation, be re-elected members of the committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1889. On the proposition of Mr. Banajee, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, it was resolved that the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw M. Petit be elected chairman and Mr. George Cotton, deputy chairman for the Bombay Millowners' Association, for the year 1889. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, seconded by Mr. Damodhar Makersee Mooljee, it was resolved that the action of the committee in making a donation for the year 1889 of Rs. 2,000 from the funds of the Association towards the object of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be confirmed.

Mr. George Cotton proposed, and Mr. M. N. Banajee seconded that the first part of rule 5 shall be altered to read as follows:—That the affairs and funds of this Association shall be managed by a committee of twenty members, consisting of a chairman, vice-chairman, and eighteen members who shall be appointed annually at the general meeting of the Association, and of whom seven members shall retire every year, but be eligible for re-election," and that the latter portion of rule 8 after the words "if need be" be deleted.

Mr. Cotton, in proposing the resolution, explained that one of the reasons for this proposed alteration was that they would then have a more representative committee than they now had. There were several large mills and large interests that were not represented on the committee, and he thought that the members of the Association would be with him in desiring that they should, on the committee, have all the force and all the intelligence that they could get together. But if they had twenty members it was more than ever necessary that those members should work without pay, and that was the reason of the second portion of the resolution, for if they referred to the rules they would see that the chairman received Rs. 15 and each member Rs. 10 for their attendance at each meeting. This payment of fees absorbed a large portion of the income of the Association. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce met every week, but the members received no remuneration for it. Another reason why they should pass the resolution was that two or three well-known mill-owners had said that they were willing to join the Association, when the funds were used for the purposes of the Association and not for the payment of fees.

Mr. M. N. Banajee, in seconding the resolution, said that when the Association was first formed he did not think fees were given, but afterwards it became the practice of giving Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 as an honorarium to members who gave their time in discharging the duties involved in being members. He thought that time had now passed, and there was sufficient public spirit amongst them to induce them to work in a matter of this description without taking fees. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce had much harder work and still took no fees for attendance. They would also understand that as members of this Association, although they represented public companies, they had as much interest in the concern as a merchant had in his house. He did not think that the duties they had to perform was worthy of the honorarium they received, and he trusted that the resolution would be passed unanimously. They would then have the privilege of appointing five more members, and the committee would take care to appoint those who could give them advice and assistance.

The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried *nem con.*

With a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and carried with acclamation, the proceedings terminated.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE INDIAN COUNCILS.

THE memorandum to accompany the Draft of a Bill "for Reforming the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils of India," proposed by Mr. Bradlaugh, reads as follows:—

1.—I have, for some time, felt that further steps should be taken towards the realisation of the Congress programme respecting the reform of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils. This important matter should no longer be subject to mere notice of motion, or of the moving of a resolution, but the proposals for reform should be embodied in a Bill, upon which the judgment of Parliament should be sought. I have, therefore, prepared the accompanying Draft, and forward it to the general secretary of the Congress, to the various Congress Standing Committees, and to all the organs of public opinion in India with the object of eliciting the opinion of Indians and Anglo-Indians upon the various proposals contained therein. Before the last Parliamentary Session came to a close I gave formal notice of my intention to introduce next session such a measure as that now drafted.

It is, of course, not to be expected that this Draft covers all the circumstances of the case, or that the language employed is exactly that which will be determined upon when the final views of the Congress are received in this country, and a Bill for presentation to Parliament is prepared. I trust, however, that it will be useful in guiding discussion, and in calling forth comments which are certain to be of great use to the friends of the measure.

It may be explained that it was at one time intended to make of this measure what is known in Parliamentary language as an Omnibus Bill, and to include sections providing for the amendment of the law relating to the examinations held in England for admission into the various civil departments of the public service. The object of such sections would have been to ensure that, henceforth, in accordance with the views of the India Office Committee of 1860, examinations should "be held simultaneously, one in England and one in India, both being as far as practicable identical in their nature, those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one list according to merit," and that the successful candidates in India should be sent to England for further study, and subjected there to such further examinations as may seem needful. Further, that all other first appointments (excluding peonships, and the like) should be filled by competitive examinations held in India, under conditions calculated to secure such intellectual, moral, and physical qualifications as may be decided by Government to be necessary. *Resolution IV., Congress Session, Bombay,* 1885. It has, however, been thought that it would be better that this should be done by a separate Bill; and it is hoped the Congress, during its session in Bombay, will come to a further unanimous opinion upon this most important subject so that any such measure may have the advantage of the Congress support to commend it to the favourable consideration of Parliament and the people of England.

2. I now proceed to a description of the Draft enclosed.

3. The preamble sets out in some detail the objects of the Bill.

4. Sections 1 and 2 deal simply with the Acts and parts of Acts to be amended. Seven clauses of chap. 67 of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of Queen Victoria, relating to the appointment of certain members of the Governor-General's Council are left intact. Such Council, it is proposed, it shall be known as the Governor-General's Executive Council, and its members will be *ex-officio* members of the Supreme Legislative Council.

5. Section 3 establishes the Supreme Legislative Council on the plan, so far as membership is concerned, proposed by the Congress in their Resolution of 1886 and re-affirmed in subsequent years.

6. Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 provide for the Supreme Council being elected for a period of three years only: for the regular Session of this Council being held in Calcutta and commencing at a definite period in each year: provision is also made for the summoning of the Council by the Governor-General when occasions of importance and great urgency have arisen: the mode of election and the qualifications of membership are also set forth.

7. Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, arrange for various details, the nature of which will be gathered from the explanatory heading to each section. They do not, being consequential clauses, call for comment at this moment.

8. Section 14 consists of a statement of business to be transacted, and of the power of veto to be given to the Governor-General, with the option of a final appeal to a Standing Committee of the House of Commons, as provided for in the Congress Resolutions already referred to.

In sub-section (*a*), line 3, *et. seq.*, however, certain words are used which, it is suggested, better carry out the intentions of the Congress. It is recommended that they be accepted. [For the words in the Congress Resolutions: "new or enhanced taxation," are inserted these words: "the imposition of new taxes, the abolition, reduction, or increase of existing taxes, or the more equitable adjustment of present taxation." Other slight alterations have been made.]

9. Sections 15 and 16 call for no special mention. One is taken from the Act proposed to be amended, and the other is based on the Congress proposals.

At this point the Draft deals with the constitution of Provincial Councils.

10. Section 17 provides for the establishment of a Legislative Council for Madras. Except in the needful wording of the Section, the Congress proposals have been strictly followed. I shall be glad if the Congress will state the number of members in its opinion desirable for each Council, and would further suggest that the principle adopted be a numerical one, say, one elected member for each million of population.

11. Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 make like provision for the establishment of Councils in Bombay, Bengal, the North-Nest Provinces and Oudh, the Panjab, and the Central Provinces.

12. Section 23, and Sub-Sections *a* and *b* are precisely the same as those contained in Section 20, Sub-Sections *a* and *b*. From this Section it will be seen that precisely the same powers are arranged for the Supreme and the Provincial Councils. Being guided by the expressed views of the Congress as they were before me, I did not feel at present justified in making any difference between the two classes of Council, but would respectfully ask the Congress to consider whether it is not possible, and if possible, advisable, to enhance the dignity and enlarge the powers of the Supreme Council in comparison with the Provincial Councils,without, in any way, lessening the importance of the latter.

13. Section 24 requires, probably, some lengthened explanation. Clause 2 of Resolution IV. of the Calcutta Congress, 1886, runs thus:—

"(2.) The right to elect Members to the Provincial Councils to be conferred only on those classes and members of the community, *prima facie*, capable of exercising it wisely and independently. In Bengal and Bombay the Councillors may be elected by the Members of Municipalities, District Boards, Chambers of Commerce and the Universities, or an electorate may be constituted of all persons possessing such qualifications, educational and pecuniary, as may be deemed necessary. In Madras, the Councillors may be elected either by District Boards, Municipalities, Chambers of Commerce and the University, or by Electoral Colleges composed of Members partly elected by these bodies and partly nominated by Government. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and in the Punjaub, Councillors may be elected by an Electoral College composed of Members elected by Municipal and District Boards, and nominated, to an extent not exceeding one-sixth of the total number, by Government, it being understood that the same elective system now in force where Municipal Boards are concerned will be applied to District Boards, and the right of electing Members to these latter extended to the cultivating class. But whatever system be adopted (and the details must be worked out separately for each province) care must be taken that all sections of the community, and all great interests, are adequately represented."

With this clause before them the Madras Congress Committee fully considered the whole question, and, issued a valuable memorandum, which has been officially placed in my hands; in this memorandum it is suggested that the electing body should be an Electoral College for such Presidency and Province. For convenience I may quote the main proposals made by the Madras Committee as follows:—

"One College should be established in each of the Presidencies, Provinces, or Commissionerships of India, and should be constituted in the following manner:—

"(*a*) Any British subject, born or naturalized, resident in the Presidency or Province of of 21 years of age and upwards, shall be eligible thereon for election and service, without distinction of race, creed, colour, or caste, provided that he shall not, within the previous ten years, have been in jail under conviction, not subsequently reversed, of a non-bailable offence; that he shall be able to read and write in the English language, or in one of the vernaculars of India, and who either pays yearly revenue or rent of not less than Rs. 50 to the Government, or to some superior holder, on account of land or premises, or for yearly direct taxes (imperial, provincial, or local), in the aggregate of not less Rs. 20, or shall be a graduate of some University.

(*b*) That any member of the Electoral College be eligible for election therefrom into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, or the Legislative Council of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Presidency or Province in which the College is situated; and any member so elected shall not vacate his seat upon the College.

(*c*) That the Electoral College be elected territorially every three years, and hold its sessions in the city which is the seat of Government in each Presidency or Province; and that its membership be at the rate of 20 per million inhabitants of its respective Presidency or Province.

(*d*) That all elections shall be conducted by ballot.

(*e*) That each territorial member thereon shall sit for some specified division, or the specified portion of some division as provided for in schedule A annexed hereto.

"(*f*) That vacancies caused thereon, within the period of the Session of the Electoral College, whether by death, by resignation, or by whatever other cause, be as speedily as possible filled up by a territoria election in that particular division, or portion of division, of the Presidency for which the member causing such vacancy was originally elected.

(*g*) That every member newly elected to fill any such vacancy as above enumerated shall fill it only for such unexpired portion of time as may remain to the whole Electoral College before its dissolution as a body.

(*h*) That a vacancy caused for any of the above reasons amongst the co-opted members shall be filled up by co-option, and such member so elected shall sit for the period defined in the immediately preceding paragraph.

(*i*) That no member of the Electoral College receive any salary, or remuneration, in virtue of, or in connection with, such membership; but every member shall be entitled to receive his travelling expenses in connection therewith from the Government.

With a view to the protection of the interests of minorities the elections to the respective Electoral Colleges should be as follows:—

(*a*) That four-fifths of the College be elected territorially.

(*b*) That the remaining one-fifth be elected by co-option by the elected four-fifths; provided always that this co-option be so exercised as to ensure upon the total strength of the College a minimum representation of (say) one-tenth Mahomedan,one-twentieth European, and one-twentieth Eurasian.

[Example:—

If the total strength of the College be, say ... 500
then there shall be elected territorially
four-fifths, or 400
who shall elect by co-option one-fifth, or... 100—500

Supposing that among the 400 already elected there are only 30 Mahomedans, 20 Europeans, and 7 Eurasians, then by co-option there shall be elected at least 20 Mahomedans, at least 5 Europeans, and at least 18 Eurasians. This limitation on co-option would only exist when the fixed minimum number of Europeans, Mahomedans, and Eurasians has not been, respectively, elected territorially.]

Judging from material placed before me, it has seemed to me that it would be wiser, in drafting this measure, in view of the clause of the Resolution of 1885, quoted above, to provide for the electing body for Provincial Councils being composed of members of the various public bodies set out in the Section (24) now under consideration. One reason for this is that, in introducing quasi-representative institutions into India you would, by this course, be proceeding along the line of least resistance and be preserving a continuity of the policy introduced by Lord Mayo and continued by each of his successors in the Governor-Generalship. Public opinion in India, too, so far as I have been able to gather it from the newspapers, seems to me to be more in favour of the public bodies becoming the constituency than of the Electoral Colleges. Should the Congress approve the latter system I shall, of course, draft the Bill accordingly.

Sub-section *c* of this Section provides that elected members shall be named for some division or part of a division of a Presidency or Province.

13. Section 25 makes provision for the necessary arrangements for the speedy calling together of the Councils after the Bill has received the sanction of the Queen-Empress and on that sanction being announced in India.

14. Certain schedules will be required, but, as they will be based upon the provisions of the Bill, they cannot, at present, be indicated even in skeleton form.

THE INDIAN LEPER ASYLUMS.

AN up-country paper lodges a timely protest, observes the *Indian Daily News*, against any notion of making the proposed Leper Asylums in India a channel for Christian missionary work. The Rev. W. Carlile, founder of the Church Army at home, recently announced, in a letter addressed to the *Bombay Gazette*, that several applications had been submitted by trained nurses who were desirous of ministering to the unfortunate inmates of the Indian leper asylums, and expressed a wish to be informed when there is any opening for such workers. The ministration they wish to offer is of a spiritual as well as a physical character. Mr. Carlile wrote:—"Our Mission nurses, who work under the direction of the Church Army, give themselves to this two fold work, and some of them,we believe, would be able to take the superintendence of female leper wards." The desire of English-women to devote themselves to such a career is very noble. But valuable as the aid of trained nurses would be in the leper asylums, the Government will be bound to discourage any idea that the compulsory incarceration of lepers would subject them to proselytising influences. One of the chief reasons why the proposed leper legislation has met with so large a measure of acceptance at the hands of the intelligent Native community is that the draft Bill expressly provides that the religious opinions of the inmates of Leper Retreats shall not be interfered with. The object of the measure is sanitary, not religious, and it would be a serious mistake to risk the certain failure of the scheme by introducing a religious element. If an impression were to get abroad that the Government proposed to place the asylums under medical missionaries, who would combine efforts to convert their patients to Christianity with their endeavours to relieve physical suffering, the measure would be opposed throughout the country with vehemence that would compel the Government to drop it; and a serious social and sanitary evil which presses for a remedy would have to be left unchecked. The medical women for India movement, which is doing so much good in the country, would certainly have failed if missionary effort had not been expressly and strictly excluded from its programme. Precisely the same conditions apply in the case of the proposed leper legislation.

"COCA" CHAMPAGNE.—A superior quality Champagne combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. A delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic. Excellent for Voyageurs. Bottles Rs.53 per case of dozen, Half Bottles Rs.55 per case of 2 dozen. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE full text of the Government of India's despatch on the report of the Public Service Commission is as follows:—

To the Right Hon'ble Viscount Cross, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—Simla, the 9th October 1888.

My Lord,—In our despatch No. 6 (Public), dated 24th January 1888, we forwarded to your Lordship copies of the report presented by the Commission appointed under our resolution No. 34-1573-98, dated the 4th October 1886, to consider the question of the admission of natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the various branches of the Public Service connected with the civil administration of the country. At the same time we stated that the report would require mature consideration, and that, some time must necessarily elapse before we should be in a position to place your Lordship in possession of our views regarding it. Having since then carefully considered the report, we are now able to communicate to you our conclusions on the principal questions discussed therein.

2. Before proceeding to do so, however, we desire to express our appreciation of the manner in which the Public Service Commission has discharged the onerous duties confided to its care. The Commission was composed of members representing many phases of opinion and an extreme diversity of interests. The subjects of discussion were of the most important nature, and had for many years been debated in the public Press and in educated Indian society with an increasing degree of interest and favour. That under such conditions the Commission arrived at an unanimous conclusion affords, in itself, strong testimony to the good judgment of its members and to the public spirit which animated them. But the weight of this testimony is enhanced when it is recognised, that, whatever differences of opinion may exist as to method and detail, the report is, on the whole, as marked by moderation and fairness in its main principles as by a thorough grasp of the many intricate subjects with which it deals. We believe your Lordship will agree with us in thinking that the best thanks of Government are due to Sir Charles Aitchison and to the members of the Commission for the valuable assistance they have afforded the Government in its efforts to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this difficult and important question.

I.

3. The history of the efforts which have from time to time been made by Her Majesty's Government to admit natives more largely to the higher posts in the Administration is given with sufficient fulness in Chapter III of the Commission's report, and we do not propose to repeat it here. It will be sufficient to advert very briefly to the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Commission. Your Lordship is aware that the rules framed in 1879 under 33 Vict., Cap 3, sec. 6, with the object of regulating the appointment of natives of India to posts ordinarily reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service were, after a short experience of their working, found to be unsatisfactory. The question of amending them came under consideration towards the close of Lord Ripon's administration; and the Government of India, after consulting Local Governments on the subject, communicated its views to the Secretary of State in the despatch No. 51 (Public) of 12th September 1884. The Government of India was of opinion that of the two modes by which natives of India can be admitted to the Civil Service in this country, viz., the competitive examination held under 21 & 22 Vict., Cap. 106, sec. 32, and the rules framed under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, sec. 6, the former should be primarily relied on; and the Statutory system should only be resorted to as a secondary mode of recruitment to the extent to which the number of natives entering by the competition in London might fall short of the proportion desired. The proportion of natives to be admitted under the Statutory system had been fixed in the rules at one-sixth of the whole recruitment for the year. Allowing for natives passing in the open competition, the Government of India considered, on a scrutiny of the results of past years, that 18 per cent. might fairly be taken as a proper proportion of the whole recruitment to be reserved for natives. It was accordingly proposed to make certain changes in the conditions of the competition in England, with a view to afford facilities to natives to enter by that avenue, and to make up any deficiency in the 18 per cent. by Statutory appointments, to be made under revised rules in which wide latitude of arrangement should be left to Local Governments, subject to the control and approval of the Government of India.

4. These proposals were not approved by Lord Kimberley, who in his despatch No. 1 (Public), dated 8th January 1885, objected to them on grounds of policy and also because they appeared to him to be founded on an erroneous view of the legislation of Parliament respecting the Indian Civil Service. He did not think that Parliament intended the examination held under Statute 21 & 22 Vict., Cap. 106, sec. 32, to be the primary method of selecting natives of India for the Civil Service, or that the provisions of Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, sec. 6, should fall into a secondary place. On the contrary, he considered the Act of 1870 to be the remedy provided by Parliament itself for any defects that might show themselves in the competitive system established in 1853, and for any inconvenience or injustice which the natives of India might be shown by experience to suffer through the necessary adaptation of the examination in London to the circumstances of homeborn rather than of Indian competitors for the Civil Service. He described the Act as a measure of remarkable breadth and liberality, affording an unlimited field of experiment in methods of selection, and added that it was the plain duty of both branches of the Indian Government to exhaust this remedy before undertaking the possibly impracticable task of completely adapting competitive selection in England to the circumstances both of European and of Indian candidates. Lord Kimberley therefore requested the Government of India to give its fullest deliberation to the Act of 1870, and to the question of effecting the utmost possible improvement in the rules deriving force from its provisions.

5. On receipt of this despatch the whole question was reconsidered by the Government of India in the light of the Secretary of State's instructions. Revised draft Rules under the Act of 1870 were prepared and circulated for the opinion of Local Governments and Administrations; and, after considering the replies received, we again addressed the Secretary of State in our despatch No. 11 (Public), dated 9th February 1886, forwarding a copy of the draft Rules as finally revised with reference to the criticisms received from Local Governments. At the same time the Government of India invited the serious attention of the Secretary of State to the comments of the Local Governments upon the radical defects of the Statutory system. The Government of India feared it would be over-sanguine to anticipate a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the matter from any revision of the Statutory rules which was not based on a radical change of system. From this point of view, we declared ourselves willing, if the Secretary of State agreed, to re-consider the whole question; but expressed the opinion that any scheme, to be entirely satisfactory, would require Parliamentary legislation, and that unless the Secretary of State was willing to undertake such legislation as might be shown to be necessary, it would be impossible to devise satisfactory scheme.

6. The Secretary of State's reply is contained in his despatch of 15th July 1886, in which he declared it to be very desirable that the question should be re-opened and carefully re-considered in the manner suggested in our despatch of 9th February 1886. He accordingly requested the Government of India to appoint a Commission, with power (if the Governor-General in Council thought fit) to go into the whole subject independently of the limitations at present imposed by Act of Parliament and with a view to Parliamentary legislation if necessary. The Commission was to contain a proportion of native members and to be sufficiently representative of the different classes and modes of thought in India. Particular heads of inquiry were prescribed, which it is unnecessary to repeat in detail; but the object of the Commission was, following our suggestion, broadly defined to be "to devise a scheme which might reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of natives of India to higher employment in the Public Service."

7. A resolution embodying the Secretary of State's instructions was issued by us on 4th October 1886; and the sittings of the Commission, which was composed of 15 members, presided over by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, commenced shortly after. On the completion of the work of collecting evidence in regard to the Covenanted Civil Service and the Judicial and Executive branches of the Uncovenanted Service, it was arranged by our orders of 8th March 1887 that the second division of the inquiry, embracing the question of the admission of natives of India and of Europeans to the branches connected with the civil administration of the country, should be conducted by a Sub-Committee, presided over by Sir Charles Turner. On the completion of the Sub-Committee's inquiries, the Commission met in November 1887 for the consideration of the evidence, and presented its report on 18th January last. This report was subsequently referred to Local Governments and Administrations for opinion on certain points stated in our letter No 21-621-30, dated the 16th March 1888.

8. Having thus traced briefly the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Commission we now proceed to consider the fundamental recommendations made in its report. Those recommendations are grouped under five heads—the Competitive System; the Statutory Service; the Covenanted Service; the Uncovenanted Judicial and Executive Services; and the Special Departments; the last head embracing the various branches of the Public Service. In the following observations we shall, to some extent, depart from this order of subjects, and deal first with the recommendations concerning the Statutory and Covenanted Services.

II.

9. Lord Kimberley, in the despatch of 15th July 1886, to which we have already referred, desired that a careful inquiry should be made as to the existence and extent of the alleged feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of natives of India with the existing Statutory Service, and also into the question whether it was the Statute of 1870 itself that was objected to, or the rules framed under it. These and other questions relating to the Statutory Service which were laid before the Commission are dealt with in Chapter VI of the Report. The Commission states that the existing Statutory Service has failed to fulfil the expectations formed in regard to it, and that it is for sufficiently good reasons condemned, not only by particular sections of the native community but also by the very large majority of officials, both European and native, who have had practical experience of its working. Having carefully examined the evidence recorded on this part of the subject, we agree with the Commission's conclusion that the existing Statutory Service should be abolished. Without desiring to add to the Commission's detailed examination of the efforts which have been made to give effect to the Statute of 1870, we would remind your Lordship that it was originally the purpose of the Government of India to select its Statutory Civilians from among its tried and successful officers in the Judicial and Executive branches of the Uncovenanted Service. From this purpose, however, the Government of India was diverted by the interpretation placed upon the Statute by the Law Officers of the Crown in England in 1874. New rules were accordingly framed, the object of which was declared by the Government of India in 1879 to be "not the transfer to the superior ranks of the Civil Administration of a class of officers whose services have already been secured by Government in the inferior ranks, but to attract to the service of Government young men of good family and social position, possessed of fair abilities and education, to whom the offices opened in the inferior ranks of the Uncovenanted Service have not proved a sufficient inducement to come forward for employment." The result of this policy was that men experienced in affairs and tried in the Public Service were passed over, while young men of good family were selected in the hope that they would make up for defective training and education by bringing territorial or political influence to the support of the Government. The earlier selections under the Statute of 1870 were therefore made more on grounds of political expediency than of administrative advantage. The result of this experiment was very disappointing, and accordingly it soon became necessary to widen the field of choice by giving to the Local Governments greater libetry in making their selections. The results of the latter method of appointment have also been unsatisfactory. "The persons appointed," as the Commission states, "do not bear favourable comparison in regard to their work as Public Servants with native Civilians who have entered the Civil Service through the channel of the English competition. In the majority of cases such persons canot be said to be superior, while they are in some cases inferior, in education and ability, to the average of those appointed or promoted to the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Service: and it is doubtful whether any, except a few of them, enjoy higher social consideration or belong to more influential families." There can thus be no doubt that the Statutory system has failed to secure properly qualified officers for the Public Service.

10. The objections to the Statutory system, however, as the Commission observed, have been directed rather against the rules than against the Statute itself. At the same time, as your Lordship is aware, the obscurities and difficulties of interpretation [illegible] surround the Statute have more than once formed the subject of correspondence with her Majesty's Government. The general objections to it are stated in paragraph 67 of the report. The Statute would certainly have to be amended before any satisfactory rules could be framed. Those who have expressed themselves in favour of retaining the Statutory system for the most part desire it to be so altered as to restrict the selection of Statutory Civilians to men whose merit and ability have been actually proved in the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Services or the legal profession. This object appears to us to be equally well attained by the formation of a Provincial Service in the manner proposed by the Commission. One valuable feature in these rules which we think should be retained is the security they afford for the introduction of a system of special selection for the appointments which are at present reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service. This feature we preserve in the constitution which we propose for the Provincial Service. Subject to this condition and considering that the Commission, after careful deliberation, found itself "unable to suggest any amendment either of the Statute or of the rules such as would adequately meet the issues which it has had to consider," we unanimously recommend that the Statutory Service be no longer retained, that Section 6 of 33 Vict., Cap. 3, be repealed, and that the Services be reconstructed on the basis of an Imperial and Provincial Service, in accordance with the Commission's recommendation. We consider that the terms "Imperial" and "Provincial" are well adapted to express the character and scope of the two Services; and agree to their being respectively substituted for "Covenanted" and "Uncovenanted," the use of which should be discontinued.

11. In the 73rd and 81st paragraphs of its report, the Commission explains the principles on which this reconstruction should, in its opinion, be effected. Briefly stated, these principles are, first, that the strength of the Covenanted Service should be reduced by transferring a certain number of appointments now ordinarily filled by Covenanted Officers to the Provincial Service; second, that the Provincial Service (comprising the Judicial and Executive appointments transferred from the Covenanted Service and the higher appointments in the present Judicial and Executive branches of the Uncovenanted Service) should be locally recruited from natives and Europeans resident in India who satisfy prescribed conditions; lastly that the conditions of pay, leave, and retiring annuity of the members of the Provincial Service should be determined on independent grounds, and bear no fixed proportion to those of the Imperial Service. On the second and third proposals we shall offer some observations when we come to deal with the Provincial Service. Here we restrict our remarks to the proposed reduction in the strength of the Covenanted Service.

12. In the 76th paragraph of the report, the Commission proposes that no change in principle should be made in the Statute 24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 54, which directs that all vancies in certain specified offices in the Regulation Provinces shall, save under special circumstances, be filled from among the Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India. But while maintaining the principle of the Statute, the Commission recommends a two-fold alteration in its details. On the one hand, it recommends that certain offices now reserved to the Covenanted Service in the Schedule annexed to the Stattue, should be excluded from the Schedule, and that, of the appointments so excluded, the judicial and revenue appointments should be gradually transferred to, and amalgamated with, the Provincial Service. On the other hand, it proposes that the executive orders of the Secretary of State, directing the reservation of appointments in Non-Regulation Provinces analogous to those reserved in the Schedule, should be embodied in the substantive law.

Dealing with the latter of these two proposals first, we strongly recommend that it be accepted, provided that the number of appointments entered in the Schedule be substantially reduced. As the Commission points out, the distinction between Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces may now be said to have practically ceased to exist; and the Secretary of State has himself applied to Provinces known as Non-Regulation the same system of recruitment for the Civil Service as that established elsewhere. The system so applied reserves for the Covenanted Civil Service in Non-Regulation Provinces appointments analogous to those reserved by the Statute in the Regulation Provinces. The adoption of the Commission's proposal therefore will make no change in existing practice, while it will by the Parliamentary guarantee which it affords, provide in Non-Regulation Provinces that security of tenure which has been considered necessary in other Provinces. On the other hand, it will restrict by law the power now possessed by the Executive Government to appoint natives of India to such offices at its discretion; we are therefore of opinion that the extension of the Statute to Non-Regulation Provinces should be accompanied by a reduction of the appointments specified in the Schedule.

13. The appointments which the Commission proposes to exclude are set out in the 77th paragraph of the report. Against these proposals we have but three objections to make, and they are objections of detail.

(*To be continued.*)

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The bursting of a 38-ton gun on board the Ajax, following a similar accident on board the Thunderer, writes the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, should direct attention to a pamphlet, published by Admiral Scott, on the "Causes of Failure of our Muzzle and New Breech-loading Guns," in which the reasons of the numerous failures of both descriptions of guns are clearly set forth. For the national prestige and possible safety of the Empire, steps should certainly be taken to improve both our ships and their armaments, of which it has been said that they are now "too often arranged by overweening conceit, backed by incompetence and no little jealousy." That such an idea should prevail is a serious matter.

Relations between the American navy and the British are pleasanter than would be imagined from the desperate efforts of one party in the States to set the two countries at variance, observes the *United Services Gazette*. When Americans were in dire peril from the rising of negroes on the Island of Navassa, a British gun-boat, the Forward, Lieut.-Commander Gray, steamed to the rescue and carried off the American survivors. And the other day when there was fierce fighting in Honolulu it was the American war-ship Adams that landed a squad of Marines for the protection of British interests. British interests could not have been in better hands, for the American Marines are a crack corps, as steady as a rock, and as brave as lions. This is what ought to be.

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that the following is a complete list of the ships of the Royal Navy whose completion for actual service abroad is delayed by the non-delivery of their heavy guns:—The Sanspareil, heavily armoured barbette battleship, waits for one 110-ton gun, of 16¼-inch calibre, not yet delivered by the contractors, more than two years overdue. The Howe, a battleship of the Admiral class, and the Trafalgar and Nile, turret-ships, the latest patterns in the navy, are waiting the delivery or proof of the 67-tons 13½ inch guns—four for each ship. The Narcissus, Galatea, and Aurora, three of the belted cruisers built under Lord Northbrook's programme and otherwise completed two years ago are still waiting for their 22-ton 9-inch guns. The last ship on the actually waiting list is the Melita, a small sloop which has for over nine years been building at Malta Dockyard, and is still uncompleted owing to the non-arrival of her guns.

According to the *Electrical Review* a man-of-war of the present day may be anything but a thing of beauty, but it has its countervailing advantage in being naturally protected from lightning strokes. Far different was it in olden days. In fifty years over 200 ships of the British navy were struck by lightning, while from 1810 to 1815 some forty-eight vessels were more or less damaged. In one squadron of thirteen ships, blockading, or cruising off the French Mediterranean coast, five were struck during one night with heavy loss to their crews. Many casualties occurred in the navy through the explosion of powder magazines. Apart from the modern vessels being protected by their construction, or by special provisions for the purpose, it would seem that lightning does not play as destructive a part as it did forty or fifty years ago, as even those ships unprovided with conductors have suffered less damage than a smaller number of ships experienced formerly. Not that modern vessels are exempt, but they seem to be struck in a manner which causes fewer fatal accidents, and in some cases even, the effects of a lightning flash have borne so little trace of their origin that they have been credited to the wilful act of some one on board.

General Faidherbe, whose death is announced, writes the *Broad Arrow*, earned some distinction in the Franco-German War as a soldier, but he won greater renown as the one really honest soldier in the Napoleonic hierarchy of generals. No man was ever more the fool of subtle roguery than the Emperor, who went under at Sedan. He embarked upon a great campaign with a paper army, equipped mainly with statistics, and shod with good intentions. General Faidherbe knew much, and he uttered warnings, and blasphemed up to the hilt of his knowledge. But he was as a wild man howling in the wilderness. The big sums of money voted for the army were all beautifully set down in books; they were dispensed, for was it not all writ out fair and square? Books and pages of foolscap could not lie, you know; of course they could not. Events somewhat upset the national faith in French army account-keeping, and when the crash came, and the flight followed, it promptly became pretty clear how and where the money had gone. General Faidherbe and General Bourbaki shared between them such miserable glory as fell to the French arms in the struggle of 1870. Faidherbe, indeed, won an advantage worth following up, but he had no troops with which to follow that or anything else up. The Republic does well to raise its cap to one of the very few honest soldiers under the Empire.

A new Woolwich torpedo is in process of manufacture. It is to be 18 inches in diameter instead of the 14 inches of the present type. The increase is principally to allow of larger engines and a greater supply of compressed air. Its snout is still to be of the blunt pattern, known as "bull-dog."

After the lessons of the Dart and Lily, it seems a scandal for the Admiralty to commission once again the worn-out old tub Egeria, writes a naval correspondent. She was built at Pembroke in 1873, and was a sister ship to the Daring and Sappho, both broken up. She is employed on surveying duties in Australia, and it seems to be thought, if she can creep along under steam at the slow speed required for such work, she is good enough. But it ought to be remembered that the very nature of their service takes surveying ships into situations that are sometimes full of danger, and they are bound to come to grief some day if they have not enough steam power to get out of them.

The names chosen for new men-of-war are always interesting, even to the general public, and the Admiralty may undoubtedly be congratulated on the good taste displayed in their most recent selections. Taking them in alphabetical order, the following 15 names have not for more than 30 years belonged to ships in commission:—Andromache, Apollo, Barham, Bellona, Blake, Circe, Hebe, Indefatigable, Iphigenia, Latona, Leda, Melampus, Pique, Sybille, Terpsichore. All of these names are more or less historic, some celebrated. It is a highly laudable custom to keep up in the Navy the memory of great deeds by retaining the names of ships engaged in them. During this same period of 30 years I remember but very few entirely new names that have been introduced—Frederic William, Victor Emanuel, and Shah, all of them, I think, on second thoughts, may be allowed to drop; Melita is both pretty and appropriate, and, considering that Malta is almost a part of our naval force, should always be kept going; but all Englishmen may well hope that for centuries to come our navy will never be without an Alexandra. I am not sure whether there was ever a Waterwitch before the advent of the now defunct old "squirt," as she was called.

The Royal Warrant of August 26, writes a service paper, is a most distressing document, and it is scarcely surprising that it should have been received by the officers of the army with so much displeasure. Service in the British army is voluntary for officers as well as for "men." So long as it remains so, it is the bounden duty of the Government to render the army popular. The effect of this Warrant will be to make service objectionable to everybody. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that it is really intended to introduce arbitrary rules and breed discontent among those to whom we look to maintain discipline. Yet the Warrant, as it stands, is capable of no other construction; and it is the duty of the Secretary of State for War either to withdraw it entirely or to modify its terms forthwith. The most serious consequences will result if he does not. The letters we receive show clearly the bitter feeling that has been produced. Nor is this to be wondered at. The Warrant introduces a principle which is indefensible in a constitutional country like ours. Up to the date of its issue, officers of twelve years, service and upwards could, by permission of the Commander-in-chief, retire voluntarily from the army on pension or gratuity, varying according to rank and service. The privilege was invariably granted in time of peace to all applicants of good standing, and the prospect of pension has been regarded as a certain reward for good and faithful service. Suddenly, and without warning, the granting of the privilege has been transferred, by the revision of Artice 81, to the Secretary of State for War. Why this interference with the authority of the Commander-in-Chief? The present holder of that office has filled the position for many years, and has deserved the confidence of the nation. One by one his functions have been usurped. Why? In order to strengthen the hands of the Secretary of State for War. The Commander-in-Chief, it has to be remembered, is a soldier, and in touch with those whom it is his duty to control. No Secretary of State for War can ever, expect to command a similar amount of confidence, and it is doubtful whether, by taking upon himself the duties which properly belong to another, Mr, Stanhope is likely to raise either his own character or the political party to which he belongs.

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My wife has been suffering from chronic eczema for two years. First we took advice from our local doctors, then she went to one in one of the first Skin Hospitals, and at last, being nearly "done up," she went to one of the most eminent physicians, but all in vain. She then determined to try the Cuticura Remedies, and in one week after taking them she was able to walk and attend to her regular duties as lady of the house, and after the second week, I must say, there was no sign of eczema to be seen. W. P. W.

Full address of Messrs. Newbery.

Sold by all Chemists. Price: Cuticura, 50 cts.; Resolvent, $1; Soap, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, Treacher & Co., Bombay, and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta.

Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the good which your Cuticura Remedies have done me. I have suffered for the past three years of eczema of the hands and arms, and have endured a great amount of suffering, and expended untold sums of money on doctors, attending various skin hospitals, and also on remedies of one kind or another, but all to no purpose, as my arms got worse instead of better; in fact, they were perfectly loathsome to behold. At last I was persuaded by a lady friend of mine to try the Cuticura Remedies, and after using three packages, the disease disappeared like magic.

ELIZABETH EDWARDS, Buckingham Road, N.

When I wrote you last year I was suffering with a very bad leg. It was swollen to more than twice its natural size, and broke out in four great sores, attended with most intense itching. Added to this, I had most dreadful attacks of sick headache. All my friends thought my work was done, when seeing Cuticura Remedies advertised, I procured a set, which, I can thankfully say, quite cured my leg, and I have never had a sick headache since. Indeed, I was never better in my life than I am now. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter.

ELIZA PAYNE, Nurse, Castleaton, Fairford.

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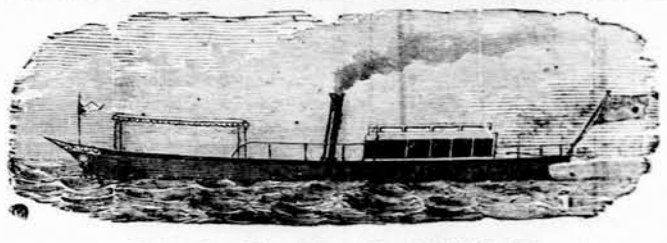

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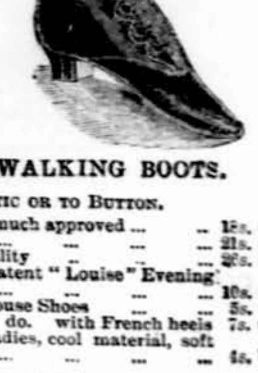

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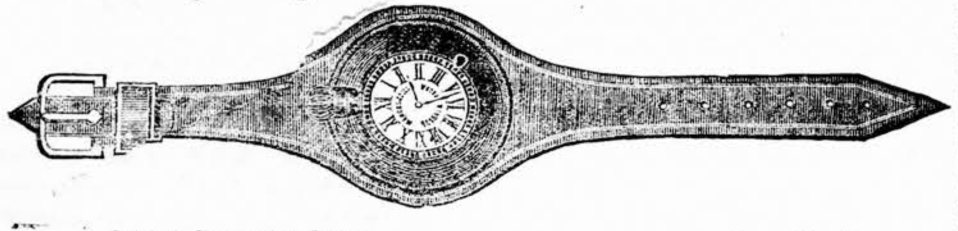

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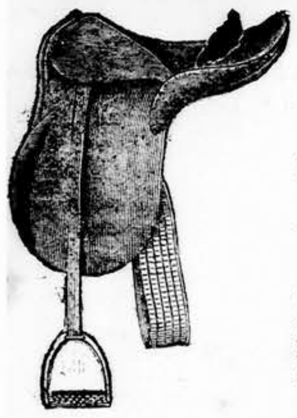

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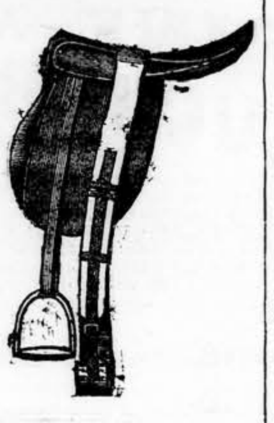

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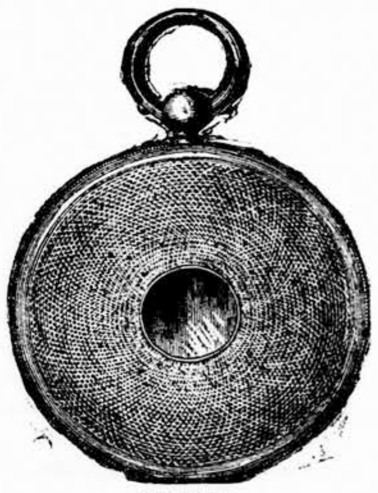

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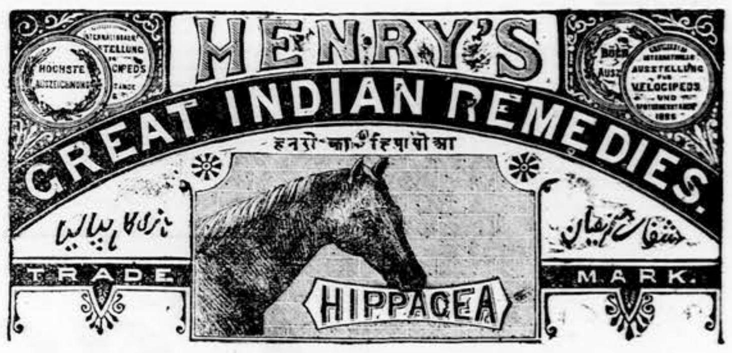

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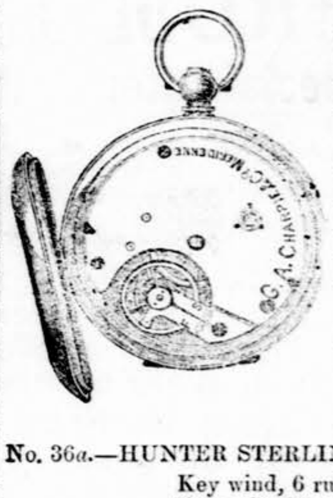

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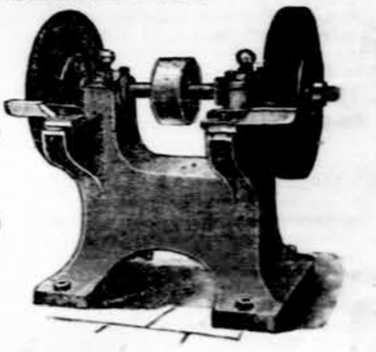

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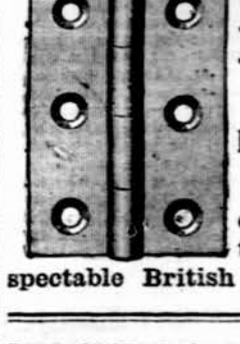

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